THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,461—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th Octr	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000	...	..
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000
4th Nov.	DELHI	8000	...	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
18th "	MOREA	11000	...	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	...	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000	...	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	12500	...	—
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	...	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	...	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	...	..
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	...	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	...	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th "	*ARCADIA	7000	...	...
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
30th "	MARMORA	10500	...	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	...	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	...	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	...	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	...	...

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" sailing on the 28th October, proceeds direct to LONDON *via* MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORT SAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 518 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY & HALL LINES
(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI
(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of Athens	5594	....	....	12 Oct.	...
City of York	7810	....	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4672	....	25 Oct.	17 Nov.	...
City of London	8030	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	21 Nov. For Calcutta	
City of Benares	6973	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
				1912	1912
City of Birmingham	7000	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan.	...
City of Athens	5594	30 Nov.	23 Dec.	13 Jan.	16 Jan.
			1912		
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan.	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
		1912			
City of Sparta	5415	4 Jan.	27 Jan.	...	13 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	16 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7000	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	6 Apr.	..
City of Vienna	4672	...	...	...	13 Apl.
City of Athens	5594	2 Mar.	24 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7800	12 Mar.	3 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	574	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,011	489	839
" Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE,

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Cap's.	To Sail on or about
a Markgraf	3180	Ible	18th October.
b Somali	2855	Kaech	19th October.
a President	3310	Bremer	8th November.
b Kanzler	3000	Schutt	19th November.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents,

24, Medow Street, Bombay 9th October, 1911.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kasara	1195	Thurs.	12th Oct.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Linga	2184	Fri.	13th Oct.	6 a.m.†	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	16th Oct.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 12th Oct. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Pundua," 3345 tons, on Wednesday 18th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on or about 2nd November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Itaura" 5197 tons on or about 10th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

10th October, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail on.
Bohemia	4284	G. Gillhuber	16th Oct. 1911
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Nov. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Dec. "
Habsburg	3979	...	16th Dec. "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan, 1912.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st Feb. "
Habsburg	3979	...	16th Feb. "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	...	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
China	6017	P. Pavissich	27th Dec. 1911
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912
Persia	5895	S. Cliunak	26th Feb. "
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April "
a Austria	7588	G. Raicich	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavissich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

a Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class to Trieste or Venice .... Rs. 500
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back " 750
" Class to London via Trieste .... " 579 to 644*
" Class to London via Trieste and back " 905 to 1028*
Second Class to Trieste or Venice ...... " 350
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back " 525
" Class to London via Trieste .... " 429 to 449*
" Class to London via Trieste and back " 683 to 723*#
*Fares according to class of railway.
#* Fares according to Route or Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ...... Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back .... " 675
Saloon Class to London via Trieste ... " 529 to 594*
" Class to London via Trieste and back .... " 833 to 963*
\#Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	25th Oct. 1911.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

CALCUTTA BRANCH will open 1st November, in Bankshall Street.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND........ " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL....... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.......... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 143, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque D'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

C. S. CLARKE,
Acting Manager.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street, Fort.

JEWELRY

APART from the unwavering and solid demand there is for brooches and bracelets, ornaments which cannot be disregarded with any toilet, and the wide range in hair ornaments from combs and barrettes to fillets and bandeaux, permitted by the present varying style of coiffure, we are inclined to give neckwear the first place as receiving the most prominent fashionable attention, Ear ornaments follow next with hair ornaments a close third.

NECKWEAR

Medallions or Plaques continue to grow wonderfully in popular fancy, possibly because the present fancies are even more dainty and delicate than ever. We have a collection of these ornaments which are unparalleled for absolute exclusiveness and distinctiveness in idea and designs indicating Art in its truest interpretation. Festoon necklaces and necklaces with pearshaped drops in fancy stones or stole effects in braided beads and bands also continue to command admiration while the neckchain and guard attached to a locket are indispensable ornaments for afternoon or day-wear.

EAR ORNAMENTS

The pendulum of fashion continues to support and patronise lavishly ear wear in even a more determined manner than ever. The only discouragement hitherto offered to a more universal use has been overcome and it is now no longer necessary to have the ears pierced in order to wear them; as the ear ornaments may now be attached to the ear by an invisible arrangement. We have a choice collection in earwear which will be found suitable for evening wear, or with very elaborate indoor costumes and also smaller designs for wear during the day or for out-of-door use. Our stock comprises a variety in style from the dainty diamond or pearl bouton close up to the ear to the hanging pendants and hoops, in plain gold or beautifully jewelled.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING CAKES.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING FLAGS.
WEDDING FAVORS.
WEDDING CRACKERS.
WEDDING RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**
Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital............$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.......$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.........$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund..........$ 1,500,030

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH
JOHORE,
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
Do HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	"	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	"	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—11, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad
Bakou
Batoum
Bokhara
Bombay
Calcutta
Chefoo
Colombo
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Karachi
London
Moscow
Newchwang
Odessa
Paris
Peking
Samarkand
Shanghai
Tientsin
Vladivostock
Yokohama

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD

Subscribed Capital............ Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital .... " 17,62,500
Reserve Fund .... " 5,75,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LD.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1718. Telegraphic Add: TEXACOIL, BOMBAY.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS
OF

HIGH GRADE KEROSENE & LUBRICATING OIL.

KEROSENE OIL BRANDS.

Southern Star	150°	Fire Test,
Unicorn	125°	" "
Vishnu	125°	" "

ALL THE ABOVE BRANDS ARE IMPORTED IN CASES.

GRESHAM BUILDING, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPAN[illegible]

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine [illegible] ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, **Rs. 1,200** or **Rs. 1,250** may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the public that when buying OLIVE OIL they should see that the same is the real produce of the OLIVE TREE as there are several kinds of so-called Olive oils which are only Cotton Seed Oil.

We as Agents for the world renowned FIRM of FERDINANDO NENCIONI of PISA (ITALY) who has been awarded a score of GOLD MEDALS for their produce at the Principal Exhibitions of the World are in a position to guarantee our OLIVE OIL, to be what it is actually called and to have no admixture whatever.

AVOID therefore the poisonous stuff and buy the genuine produce of OIL from the OLIVE TREE, obtainable only.

FROM

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suidical thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicine bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 64 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

A CERTIFICATED MATERNITY NURSE, of the City of London Lying in Hospital, is open to immediate ENGAGEMENT, Address Mrs. W., care of Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Chemists and Druggists, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICE.

I the Undersigned DAYAL HIRJI, of Bombay Bhatia Inhabitant, do hereby give this Public Notice and declare that I have handed over to my son-in-law, CURSONDAS BHIMJI VAID, also of Bombay Bhatia Inhabitant residing at Baharkote, Bombay, THREE HUNDI PAPERS signed in blank by the said CURSONDAS BHIMJI (that is to say signed without the body of the said hundies having been written on) the said three hundi papers bearing 12 annas stamp each. The said hundi papers have been endorsed by me in blank on the back and I hereby declare that the said hundies have been endorsed over by me without any consideration whatsoever and I am not bound on the said hundies at all, and I hereby warn all people not to deal with the said hundis in any way whatsoever neither to purchase the same nor to negotiate, the same in the market or otherwise and I declare that if any person does any act of negotiation or deals with the said hundi papers in any way whatsoever he will do so at his own risk and I shall not be responsible for the consequences of the same at all.—Dated this 9th day of October, 1911.

દયાલ હીરજી, દા૦ પોતે,

i. e., DAYAL HIRJI.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of CONSUMABLE STORES for the Year 1912. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application to the Store-keeper, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Re. 1.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Manager, Bhavnagar State Railway, up to noon on FRIDAY the 20th October, 1911, accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 100, to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.

The Manager reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender, in whole or in part, but he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.

All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Store-keeper's Office, at Bhavnagar Para, where they can be seen.

K. R. VACHA,
Store-keeper, B.-G. J.-P. Railway.

Bhavnagar Para, Dated 21st September, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

SPECIAL TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.		NORTH-WEST ROUTE.	
Corridor Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi.		Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.	
DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba)	D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba)	D. 21-30
Delhi	A. 6-57	Delhi	A. 8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi	D. 22-45	Delhi	D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba)	A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba)	A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run, when nec[illegible], leaving Bombay in the evening, and arriving a[illegible] at a convenient hour in the morning.

Fr[illegible]ecember, both days inclusive, t[illegible] will not run beyond Delhi.

Passengers for and from Stations beyond Delhi should change at Delhi.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special through Express Goods Train is now running daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor-Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th October, 1911.

WANTED.

EUROPEAN, young, energetic and of good address TO CANVASS for ADVERTISEMENTS. One with previous experience preferred. Apply with credentials to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.

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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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A Lecture delivered

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PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

[illegible]ANJEE & Co., Beds, Library [illegible] of latest Designs, made

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AMUSEMENTS.

POONA TWELFTH EXTRA MEETING.
MONDAY, 16TH OCTOBER, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 10th October, 1911.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 4th October, 1911.

EXCELSIOR

CINEMATOGRAPH

TO-NIGHT,

THE GREAT SUCCESS

IN THE GRIP OF ALCOHOL.

Packed houses on SATURDAY and SUNDAY NIGHTS.

A Picture with

A LESSON AND A MORAL.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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THE MUSIC FOLIOS noted below should be in every home where music is welcome:—

S. ROSE & CO.'S FOLIO
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Words and Music Complete.
240 pages.
Price 12 Annas.

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S. ROSE & CO.'S
GIANT BUDGET
OF **100** SONGS.
240 pages of Popular copyright Songs, Ballads, Standard and Descriptive Songs, Coon Songs, etc., Words and Music Complete.
Price 12 Annas.

S. ROSE & CO.'S FOLIO
of **100 BEST SONGS**
Containing 26 Humorous and Coon Songs, and 74 Popular and Standard Songs, and Ballads with Words and Music Complete. Old notation and Tonic Sol Fa.
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SONG FOLIO No. 3.
Containing 56 Popular Songs and Duets, Words and Music Complete. Bound in stiff boards.
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OF POPULAR PIANO SOLOS.
47 Selected Piano Solos, 240 pages, large quarto size.
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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

G. M. DRAWING—First, No. 112. Second, 216. Third, 284.

WANTED, as CHUMMERIE, by three European Gentlemen, nicely furnished BUNGALOW, for four months only, price must be moderate,—highest references given. Reply Box No. 180, "Bombay Gazette."

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.—For ten days only, commencing from TUESDAY, the 10th October.—CALLIAN MOTEE AND Co., Opp. Gokaldas Hospital.

WE STOCK new and second-hand motor cars, serviceable and cheap accessories. We undertake Electrical Installations. Satisfaction assured. Inquiries solicited. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Mechines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
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No slipping off the Nose.
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9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
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* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Gopipura, in the City of Surat.

High Court Suit No. 857 of 1908.

Balubhai Dayabhai.

vs.

Falcorebai, widow and others.

Under instructions from Mr. Baloobhai Dayabhai, the plaintiff in the above Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th day of October, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), under the liberty reserved to the plaintiff under the Consent Decree dated the 16th day of March, 1909, made in the above Suit the following valuable landed property, on the premises at Surat.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the north side of Kirparam Mehta's Khancha, at Gopipoore, in the City of Surat, in the Registration Sub-District of Surat, containing by admeasurement 138 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 89 and in the Books of the Municipal Assessment under No. 2, and bearing Sanad No. 196, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east partly by the house of Govun Jogi and others, and partly by the way leading to the gulley on or towards the west partly, by the house of Narotumdas Parshotumdas and partly by the house of Narotumdas Muguthal and others, on or towards the north partly by the house of Dulputram Kuruna Shanker and partly by the house of Maneckialbhai and others and on or towards the south by the said Kirparam Mehta's Khancha.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Tyebji, Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff at their office, at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th October, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—10 cases scientific instruments and chemicals, cases metal polish, mineral oil, fireworks, toilet goods, cigarettes, galvanized sheets, tar, 19 drums rectified spirit, drums, Caustic soda, dangerous petroleum, 22 bags sugar, casks cement, kegs paint, bundles elephant-bones, unmanufactured tobacco, and other miscellaneous goods, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th October, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF A PRINTING PRESS, known as Bharat Jivan Press, at Kalbadevi Road.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will, under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Receivers appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, under a Consent Decree dated 31st day of July, 1911, in Suit No. 460 of 1911, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said Decree dated 31st July, 1911, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th day of October, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises, at Kalbadevi Road.

The printing machines, types, etc., now lying in the press known as the "Bharat Jivan Press."

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Receivers, Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th October, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort,

SALE on THURSDAY, 12th October, at 2-30 p.m.

On THURSDAY, the 12th October, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the 2nd floor of "Ormsby House," opposite Oomrigar Buildings, on Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, valuable mahogany and French polished teak and blackwood household furniture, by Dawji Canjee, Breslaur and others such as English and other drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, Cabinets, ebonized iron framed cottage piano by Rose, in excellent tune, dining table, armchairs, sideboard, whatnot, glass, crockery and platedware, single and double mirror door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, wardrobes, tables and teapoys, glass book cases, easy and Curzon chairs, Singer's hand-sewing machine, oil paintings, table ornaments, several iron and brass bedsteads in good order cooking stove, etc., the property of Fred Farlow, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE ON FRIDAY, the 13th Oct., at 2-30 p.m.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m., in Medows Street, Fort, near King and Co., and opposite Treacher and Co., a big lot of valuable articles, such as various articles set by diamonds, rubies, pearls, turquoises, etc., gold and silver ornaments, to suit handy presents, assorted first class scents, musk, amber and Sulemani bracelets and necklaces, ivory and genda sticks and boxes, sandalwood boxes, copper brass and silver charpie legs, assorted rare and valuable mortars and pestle, silk, jari, karchob, and gold embroidered shawls, sarries, table cover, & loose pieces, kinkhabs, jewellery inlaid chess men, mother-of-pearl, various articles, old gold and silver coins, inlaid huka pipes and chilams, Morocco Gladstone bags, gold and silver repeater and simple watches, barometer clock, gold watch chains, rings, tortoise shields, silk harnesses, ivory throne of Hindoo Gods, and other miscellaneous antique and assorted articles, etc., etc., all brought from the Junagadh State.

The above is on view.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 15th October, at 2-30 p.m

On SUNDAY, the 15th October, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the 3rd floor of "Gordon House," next to A Bhiooji Jeweller, on Apollo Bunder, valuable mahogany and French-polished teak and blackwood household furniture, such as drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, cabinets, ebonized iron framed cottage piano, by Rose, in excellent tune, dining table, arm chairs, sideboard, whatnog, glass, crockery and platedware, single and double mirror door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, wardrobes, tables and teapoys, glass book cases, easy and Curzon chairs, oil paintings, table ornaments, iron and brass-bedsteads, Josts' patent radio fan, etc. the property of G. Barr, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 10th October, 1911.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

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BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English anticeptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT cures ring-worm Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4 each.

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PRICE Rs. 3.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

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THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

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FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [9th Oct. 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 6th Oct., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	12	14,595
B B and C I Railway ...	43	50,883

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—We quote :—

T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 5-16d. to 11-32d.
Do. do France ...171 1-4
Do. do Marks ...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...132 1-2
Shanghai „ ...176
Japan „ ...150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Ready... ... ... Rs. 94 13 0
Forward ... ... „ 94 10 0

BULLION :—We quote :—

English Bar Gold ... ... Rs 24 0 0
Australian „ ... ... „ 24 0 0
Sovereigns „ ... ... „ 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ... „ 61 5 0
„ 1st Settlement ... „ 61 5 0
„ 2nd „ ... „ 61 7 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The Liverpool and American markets show no improvement. The local market is easier and there is not much business doing. Japan shippers have come out as buyers of Bengals and Oomra styles, but the volume of business passing is small. Exporters who have hitherto been selling are now out of the market, and are awaiting further developments.

Ready cotton is quiet with a small daily turn-over. Many of the local mills are awaiting the arrival of New Crop cotton before purchasing.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	Rs.	273	March
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	„	274	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur ...	„	272	„
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	„	263	„
Fine M G Khandeish ...	„	263	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	253	„
Fine M G Bengal ...	„	263	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„	258	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„	255	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	„	237	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	Easy.
Estimated Sales	10,000 bales
Total Imports	11,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·21	5·17	5·17	5·19
—07	—07	—07	—07

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
5·21	5·23	5·25	5·27	5·27
—07	—07	—07	—07	—07

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 12 15 6 B.T.
Forward April May ... „ 11 9 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—The market is quiet. We Quote :—
Yellow Guzerat ready ... Rs. 9 6 0 R.D.
Brown Etawah ready ... „ 8 5 0 „

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is steady.
Bold White 35 p.c. ... Rs. 57 14 0 B.T.
Yellow Hinganghat ... „ 62 2 0 „
Black Kutni ... „ 50 2 0 „

CASTORSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 7 8 0 B. T.

COTTONSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 26 8 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 10 14 0 B. T.

MOWRASEED :—Tone steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 8 0 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—The market quiet. We quote:—
White Pissi ready ... Rs. 5 0 0 B. T.
„ „ Apr.-May... Rs. 5 6 6 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,765
Bank of India	67
Eastern Bank	79
Indian Specie	50 3-4

MILLS.

David	391 1-4
Finlay Mills	292 1-2
Howard and Bullough	395
Kohinoor	700
Manockji Petit	2,615
New Great Eastern	190
Standard	1,010
Swadeshi Mills	1,230

PRESS.

Indian Cotton	142 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	147
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	172 1-2
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord....	291 1-4
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,180
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 3-4
Treacher and Co	510

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	427 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	862	bales
Wheat	4,079	cwts.
Linseed	154	„
Rapeseed	673	„
Gingellyseed	2,092	„
Poppyseed	Nil.	
Groundnuts...	598	„
Castorseed	6,466	„
Rice	9,584	„
Myrabollams	9	„
Cottonseed	8,599	„
Mowraseed	1,476	„
Gram	2,966	„
Joowar	1,974	„
Maize	4	„

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 7th October 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 30th September 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 30. Rs.	Oct. 7. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office .... } Public Deposits at Branches .... }	1,25,57,435	1,02,10,772
Other Deposits	12,21,52,335	12,13,10,840
Post Bills	3,311	3,311
Sundries	22,76,230	23,12,220
	15,75,89,311	15,44,37,153
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	2,25,37,041	2,21,69,237
Other authorised Securities	4,24,058	4,11,203
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,01,97,933	99,97,500
Loans do. do.	3,73,64,467	3,61,02,998
Bills discounted and purchased	1,69,15,022	1,82,76,777
Dead Stock	2,49,261	2,49,261
Stamps	4,674	4,596
Bullion	9,57,265	9,50,640
Balances with other Banks.	7,83,192	9,27,459
Sundries..........................	1,94,507	2,10,495
Cash	6,78,31,891	6,51,36,984
	15,75,89,311	15,44,37,153

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd Oct. 1911, as compared, with the statement of 26th Sept. 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 26. Rs.	a.	p.	Oct. 3. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,79,00,000	0	0	1,79,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,93,80,738	12	11	2,23,12,416	10	0
Other Deposits, &c	16,67,25,701	6	1	16,53,40,785	15	0
Bank Post Bills, &c..............	14,53,897	8	9	6,29,538	2	5
Sundries	12,72,548	9	4	13,93,512	12	5
	22,67,32,886	5	1	22,75,76,253	7	10
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,43,35,050	0	0	2,42,97,755	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	84,75,814	8	0	84,75,769	8	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	3,73,57,321	9	9	3,72,53,395	11	3
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,61,74,599	3	7	4,90,59,971	12	10
Bills discounted, &c	3,76,67,536	12	7	3,83,39,051	4	3
Balances with other Banks ...	25,83,832	4	8	27,40,015	7	10
Bullion	......			......		
Dead Stock......	22,00,109	2	3	22,00,552	0	3
Stamps	13,071	10	3	12,944	15	1
Sundries	2,46,792	0	11	2,38,284	9	11
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	15,90,54,427	4	0	16,26,17,740	5	5
Cash, &c., at... Branches	6,76,78,459	1	1	6,49,58,513	2	5
	22,67,32,886	5	1	22,75,76,253	7	10

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	19,77,672	Increase.
Government at Branches ...	9,54,006	Do.
Other Deposits	13,84,916	Decrease.
Post Bills	8,24,359	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments..........	37,340	Decrease.
Loans................................	1,03,926	Do.
Accounts of Credit	28,85,072	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	6,71,515	Do.
Cash at Head Office	40,44,253	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	13,24,407	Increase.
Percentage	31·24.	

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—135 cwts oil cake Glade and Co ; 2,030 cwts Java sugar Ralli Bros; 10 bales wool W and A Graham and Co ; 35 bales wool M Balia ; 6 bales wool C Nanjee ; 30 bales wool B Hubbhwan ; 35 bales wool R Moulabhai ; 3,400 cwts wheat Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—22 casks goat-skins Nizamuddin and Co,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—750 lbs essence andropogan Baver and Krause ; 6,000 cwts castorseed 2,000 cwts mowraseed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Beckbergen s—72 casks goat-skins Chambers and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

White Cross s—2,000 cwts castorseed H Muganlal ; 76 cwts cashewnuts R Jeewandass and Co ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed M Valabdass.

FOR ANTWERP.

Beckbergen s—6,000 cwts rapeseed 7,000 cwts linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 2,001 cwts castor seed H Vanichand and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros ; 138 bales cotton Volkart Bsos ; 1,040 cwts mowraseed M Valaldass.

Queenborough s—4,000 cwts castor seed H Muganlal ; 351 cwts castorseed G Bhimjee.

Lord Stanley s—3,000 cwts manganese ore Schroder Smidt and Co.

Culna s—4,000 cwts poppyseed K Devchand and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Iskra s—110 bales cotton Volkart Bros ; 26,480 cwts mowra seed Ralli Bros ; 10,000 cwts mowraseed 3,000 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 525 cwts weed seed, Bauer and Krause.

Reichenfels s—2,000 cwts crushed bones R Kaderbhoy ; 2,000 cwts bonemeal R Kaderbhoy ; 550 cwts chashenuts R Jeewandass and Co ; 821 cwts boneskins R Kaderbhoy ; 999 cwts groundnuts 36,900 cwts mowraseed 4,000 castorseeds Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—330 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 100 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co ; 100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 400 bales cotton, C Boggiano and Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed Volkart Bros ; 7,000 cwts linseed 2,000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros ; 1,000 cwts castorseed 1,000 cwts linseed C Boggiano and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 324 cwts cashewnuts R Jeewandass and Co ; 165 bales Cottonfly W Wolf and Sons; 208 cwts deelseed C Boggian and Co ; 2 bales cotton. J A Begbie and Co ;

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; Ltd.. 50 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 2,500 cwts castorseed Kilachand Devchand and Co ; 2,250 cwts castorseed 4,000 cwts wheat C Boggiano and Co ; 11,500 cwts wheat 2,000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR CATANIA.

R Rubattino s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co. Ltd.

FOR NEW YORK.

Circassia s—335 bales cotton, waste S M Kirtikar and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—10 bales cotton. the Sholapur Spinning Co.

FOR ANCONA.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co.

FOR VATHY.

Bohemia s—5 bales cotton, twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—230 bales cotton. Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—88 bales cotton yarn, M B Kaisha and Co; 175 cwts dry fruit, S Vazir, 117 boxes Hongkong dollars, Chartered Bank, 16 cwts fishmaws, E Moledina, 77 cwts cloves, T Tejpal, 16 cwts sharkfins, O Esmail, 24 cwts Kiskmiss, S Dossabhoy and Co; 50 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co, 200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy, 11 chests opium, C Bamanjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—10 cwts kissmiss, S Dossabhoy and Co, 100 bales twist, M M Essabhoy: 350 bales twist, 5 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 41 chests opium., C Bamanjee and Co, 5 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 210 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Arcadia s—300 bales cotton, M Jethabhai Co,

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Arcadia s—71 cwts gum Arabic, S A Karanjia and Co.

CALCUTTA JUTE AND SHARE MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, OCT. 9.

In the jute market things ruled fairly steady at firm prices, but there was not very great deal of business done either here or in the gunny market. Sellers in the latter however would not give way.

The money market was steady and unchanged and in the share market there was some demands for speculative tea stocks at firm prices and other sections were quiet.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

MR. E. T. LAMBERT, the Coroner, held an inquest at the G. T. Hospital yesterday touching the death of a labourer named Dadoo Kondiba, aged 35. It appeared that about a month ago the deceased came home drunk and assaulted his two wives. The latter ran out of the room and fastened the door from outside with a chain. The deceased who was left inside was subsequently seen leaning out of the window. He overbalanced himself and fell to the ground, a distance of twenty feet. He was picked up unconscious and removed to hospital where he died. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PADDISON—October 3, at Anantapur, the wife of G F Paddison, I C S, of a son.

DEATH.

SMITH—October 3, at Jamgim, T E, Oating, Assam, Hastie, son of Hastie Smith, aged 2 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, Star Attraction "In the Grip of Alcohol". Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "That man is rich whose desires are poor."—Old Proverb.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 29th ultimo, left Aden at 2 a. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S DISPENSARY.—During the month of September, the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this dispensary was 6,639. Among them the number of new admission was 354; classified as stated below :—Men 104, women 100, children 150. The average daily attendance was 54.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Arcadia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m., on Wednesday, the 11th instant. Parcel mail for China closes at 9 a. m. the same day—Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s. s. "Itinda" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m., on Saturday, the 14th instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 6-30 p. m., on Sunday, the 15th instant.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March..........	Luxembourg	F. Lehar
Overture	Flotte Bursche	Suppe
A Song (Cornet Solo)	...Mifanwy	Forster
B Two Step	...Julie	Joyce
Selection	The Arcadians.............	Monckton
Valse	Die Hydropaten...........	Gung'l
Selection.........	The Dollar Princess ...	Leo Fall
Galop	Wie der Wind	Faust

BAND AT CHOWPATY.—By kind permission of Major A. P. D. C. Stuart and Officers, the Band of the 104th Rifles will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, Conductor, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	The Green Howards	Hume
Overture	The Merry Monarch	Herold
Valse	Phryne	Zalueta
Selection	Peggy	Stuart
Cornet Echo Solo	A Night in Switzerland ...	Hume
Selection	The Quaker Girl	Monckton
Idyll	The Glow-Worm	Lincke
Indian Romance	Hobomoko	Reeves

DEATH OF A BOMBAY SOLICITOR.—The death of Mr. Khunderao Moroji, Solicitor, took place at his residence at Kalbadevi Road on Friday last at the ripe age of 81 years. The deceased gentleman was the oldest Solicitor in Bombay and the first native attorney of the High Court. He practised as a Solicitor for nearly fifty-two years. Mr. Khunderao had the reputation of being a very good pleader in his younger days and in his early career he enjoyed the monopoly of an extensive and lucrative practice in the Small Causes Court, in addition to his business as a Solicitor. Mr. Khunderao was also a Justice of the Peace and his family holds a prominent position in the Hindu Prabhu Community. Mr. Khunderao's father, Mr. Moroji Canoji, was a Judge of the Small Causes Court and his brother is a Vakil of the High Court. The deceased gentleman was the senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Khunderao, Laud and Mehta at the time of his death. The deceased leaves behind him three sons and a large family to mourn his loss and the office of Messrs. Khunderao, Laud and Mehta was closed on Saturday last out of respect for his memory.

PATHARE PRABHU YOUNG AMATEURS.—On the occasion of the eleventh anniversary of the foundation of the Pathare Prabhu Young Amateurs, held on Sunday, last, in the Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' High School, under the presidency of Lieut.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, a large gathering of the Prabhu community was present to witness the unveiling of the portrait of the late Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, solicitor, in his capacity as a pioneer of Hindu acting. Mr. A. R. Ranjit, chairman of the "Young Amateurs," briefly narrated some features in the life of Mr. Balkrishna who was an accomplished actor in the early 60's. He dwelt on the courage and persistency with which Mr. Balkrishna introduced the art of acting into his community in days when conservatism was rampant in Hindu society generally and soon attracted a large following. He established the now defunct but at one time well-known Kalidas Elphinstone Society, which was always the recipient of high encomiums from European audiences and the English Press for its excellent performances of Shakspearean plays and Kalidas the latter in English. Mr. Krishnanath Ambernath Kirtikar, of the late Kalidas E. Society, spoke highly of the acting of Mr. Balkrishna, who first came out as an actor in the company of the late Mr. Framji, the well-known author of a the "Lights and Shades of the East." Messrs. Govindrao Shamrao Ranjit and S. D. Joglekar, B.A., LL.B., also spoke eulogistically of Mr. Balkrishna. Mr. R. B. Kirtikar (a son of Mr. Balkrishna) thanked the "Amateurs" on his own behalf and on behalf of his brothers for their kind recognition of the humble work of his father in this particular sphere of life. Mr. Tarapurwalla, lately of the Javar State, said the "Young Amateurs" could not have done better than to commemorate the services of Mr. Balkrishna to the stage, on which he not only brought some of the popular plays of Shakspeare, but also those of the "Indian Shakspeare"—Kalidas—whose play, "Shakuntala" has now the distinction of being translated and produced on the German stage. After the speeches, Mr. Balkrishna's portrait was unveiled by Dr. Kirtikar amid rounds of applause. A few selected scenes from Shakespeare's plays were enacted with spirit and effect, and the party broke up in the evening.

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the report of the "Illegal arrests by the Police" in your issue of the 6th instant that the first accused Caitan Fernandes was arrested without any cause at my instance, I beg to state the said accusation is utterly false. I have, therefore, to inform you that I am not in any way connected with and have nothing to do with the story of the defence, brought forward by the first accused. The accusation was maliciously made and in justice to me I beg you will be so good as to publish this letter in your next issue for the information of the public.—Yours, etc.,

A. R. SIQUIERA.

Bombay, October 9.

The immigrant steamer "Papanui," which arrived at St. Helena on fire to land her passengers, is pronounced damaged beyond practicability of salvage. The fire originated through the spontaneous combustion of coal in her bunkers.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 9.

The depression is disappearing without any appreciable movement. The rainfall has been heavier in the east of the United Provinces and has decreased in number in the east of the Central Provinces. The principal amounts are :—Slipper Island and Diamond Island report one inch ; Basseir, Toungoo and Dibrugarh, one and a half ; Sibsagar, one; Dhubri, three ; Jalpaiguri, two; False Point and Cuttack, one ; Allahabad, Pendra and Chanda, one and a half ; and Seoni, two.

The forecast shows a diminution in the rainfall in Burma, but no important change elsewhere.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 9th OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Food-grains doing well. Toria and gram sowings progressing.

Hansi.—Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop prospects improving.

Mooltan.—Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Rapeseed being sown.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop prospects improving. Cotton picking commenced.

Amraoti.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Dewfall insufficient. Cotton plants ready for picking and has been partially begun and arrivals expected early. Rabi sowing progressing favourably.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Cotton crop accounts less favourable.

Jalgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants suffering from hot wind. Cotton crop accounts unfavourable. Cotton ready for picking in some places.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants in flower and want more rain. Cotton plants healthy. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls.

Viramgam.—Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally.

Wadhwan.—Brght, no sign of rain. No further rain expected. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower.

Barsi.—Bright, sometimes cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for all crops. Cotton plants in flower and buds, and want more rain, irretrievably ruined by drought. Cotton smaller area sown this year, crop accounts unfavourable and estimate four annas. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Wheat requires rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Sholapur.—Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain. Food-grains prospects improving. Crop prospects improving.

Bellary.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 9th OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 9th October, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are almost equal to the average.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 1·54" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the eastern districts and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air generally above the average. Maximum temperature is normal or in defect ; the minimum is in excess at Mainpuri and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and normal or in defect in other districts. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above the average in Cutch and at Neemuch and below or equal to it elsewhere. Temperature during day is normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Chanda has had 1·70", Jubbulpore 0·75" and Nagpur 0·59". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is below the average in the area of rainfall; night temperature is in excess at Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in slight excess. Temperaure is equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad records 0·25" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual in the south Bombay Deccan and drier in the north Bombay Deccan. Temperature is normal or in excess both during day and at night.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has been reported from the east Central Provinces, the fal being heavy at Chanda (1·70). Rainfall has been local and heavy in the eastern districts of the United Provinces. Light rain has also been recorded in south Hyderabad, Malabar and north Coromandel Coast. A few very light showers are registered in the south Bombay Deccan.

Local rain is likely in the east Central Provinces and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces. A few showers may occur in Hyderabad, the south Bombay Deccan, on the Malabar and north Coromandel Coasts.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 9th October, was 29·896 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade..........................	1	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	12
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Harbour..........................	0	0	0
Hospital	0	0	7
Total......	1	0	63
Same date last year	2	2	77

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

THE SIDDICK ESTATE.

Hearing of the Appeal.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Sir B. Basil Scott, Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor heard the appeal from a decision of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, who, in the suit of Janbabai, widow of the late Haji Saboo Sidick, and others against the Advocate General and others, decreed for the plaintiffs with costs.

Mr. C. H. Setalwad and Mr. M. A. Jinnah appeared for the appellants and the Advocate General and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, instructed by Messrs Thakoredas and Co., for the respondents. The plaintiffs in this suit prayed for a declaration that the estates, the subject matter of the suit, were the absolute properties of Mahomed Saboo Sidick and were vested in his executors the plaintiffs, and that the deed-poll of 1904 was not binding on Mahomed or the executors of the will and the same should be set aside. The appellant in the lower court contended that the deed-poll was vaild and binding on the plaintiffs, and "prayed" for the construction of the same.

Mr. Justice Russell held that the properties in question were Mahomed's and not his father's and the deed was intended to be and was wholly illusory. He decreed the plaintiffs' claim and ordered the costs of all parties to come out of the estate.

Arguments in appeal are proceeding.

CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Macleod heard the suit brought by Sakinaboo, a Borah woman, against her husband, Dr. Abdul Kader Sullemanji, to recover monthly maintenance at the rate of Rs. 75 a month.

Mr. Kavaliwalla and Mr. Bhandarkar appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Weldon and Mr. Jardine were for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that she married the defendant by second marriage in 1907, but had to leave his protection owing to cruelty and immoral conduct on the part of the defendant.

The defendant denied the charges and said he was prepared to maintain the plaintiff. He submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

After hearing the evidence, his Lordship, in delivering his judgment, said that the plaintiff had made out no case for separate maintenance. She had alleged cruelty and immorality. As to the latter allegation, there was no evidence whatever. The allegation of cruelty was supported by the evidence of a neighbour, but his Lordship was not satisfied with that evidence, which was contradicted by the defendant who was quite willing to take her back. Under the circumstances, his Lordship dismissed the suit and made no order as to costs as she was suing as a pauper, and the plaintiff did not press for them.

ADMINISTRATION OF A DECEASED'S ESTATE.

ON Friday last before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar a consent decree was taken in the suit of Mr. Bhikhaji Dadabhoy Dhanidaduna Mistry vs. Soonabai Rustomji Shroff and others. The Hon. Mr. Strangman with the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs Dadachanji and Pocha, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. R. D. N. Wadia with Mr. Jardine instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla appeared for the defendants. The suit was for an administration of the estate of the deceased, Nowroji Jehangir Sethna of Kalyan and was filed by one of the executors thereof Mr. Bhikhaji, against his co-executors on the ground that the latter had kept him in the dark with regard to the affairs of the estate, and had excluded him from the management and administration thereof, and that he, Mr. Bhikhaji, had come to know that the estate had been grossly mismanaged by the second defendant, Rustumji Fardunji Shroff, who had misappropriated the same and had refused to account for his administration thereof to the plaintiff. The defendants denied these allegations.

By consent decree the plaintiff was discharged from his office of executor on the defendants paying him his costs of the suit, and on the defendants indemnifying him against the claims of the heirs of Gulbai, widow of the deceased, and of Nanabhai, the son of the deceased.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 10.

(Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Batchelor.
Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

650-08 Bhaishankar K and G The Hope Mills Ld vs Sir Cawasji Jehanjir Bart another Mulla and M Daphtary F and D.
385-06 Ardeshir H D and Co Abdul Rayak vs Bai Junbabai widow and others Thakurdas and Co Little and Co Payne and Co.
386-06 Ardeshir H D and Co Abdulla Abdul Rahim vs Bai Jumbabai widow and others Thakurdas and Co Little and Co Payne and Co.
707-10 Smetham B and Co Gerald Pikard vs C B Robinson and others Little and Co.
449-09 Captain and V Lakhichand Ramchand and another vs The G I P Railway Co Little and Co.
650-08 Mulla and M Sir Cowasji Jehangir Bart vs The Hope Mills Ld. Bhaishankar K and G.
372-09 Ardeshir H D and Co. Amichand Panalal vs Motichand and Harackchand and another J R Patell and Co.
1026-09 Crawford B and Co German East Africa Line Co vs Gulam Hussein Bundeali Somji Captain and V.
576-09 Matubhai J and M Gulam Hussein Bundealli Somji vs Deutsche Ost Africa Line Crawford B and Co.
9-89 Payne and Co Volkart Bros vs Desai Hirachand Vanichand Edgelow G W and Co
192-11 Unvalla and P Heptulla Esufally and others vs The Queen Spg and Wg Co Ld.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar).
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

378-10 Crawford B and Co The Hong kong and Shanghai Banking Corpr vs Nagindas Vallabhdas and another Little and Co T A Gandhi.
927-09 Ardeshir H D and Co Ebrahim Haji Mahomed and another vs Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayana and others Payne and Co Pestonji R K and Co Captain and V Ardeshir H D and Co Little and Co.
962-10 Maneckla] and T Ruttonsi Assaria and Co vs Turner Morrison and Co Crawford B and Co.

For Further Directions and Costs on Special Commissioner's Report.

187-07 Payne and Co Cassamally Nensi Khairaj vs Mahomedbai Nensi Khairaj Dastur and Co.

For Further Directions and Cost on Commissioner's Report.

270-11 Tyabji D and Co Jame Cooverbai vs Morarji Mathuradas Kamdar and others Madhowji K and Co.
808-10 M B Chothia Bai Khatizabai widow vs Chandbi widow and others Jamshedji R and D
434-10 Jehangir and S Heptoola Esufally and others vs Meiter Lucins Bruning Co Ldt Craigie B and C
269-11 Ardeshir H D and Co Bhimji Bhanji vs James Macneill Fainsh and others Payne and Co.
774-11 Thakurdas and Co Mahomed Hassam Haji Jan Mahomed vs Haji Salleh Mahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani and another Payne and Co.
1173-10 Jamshedji R and D Mulji Haridas vs Motabhoy Mulla Essabhoy Thakurdas and Co.
948-10 Bicknell M and R Gopinath Premsukhdas and others vs Narondas Manoredas Daphtary F and D.
316-09 Daphtary F and D The Jain Mills Co and another vs. Greaves Cotton and Co Smetham B and Co.
908-09 Captain and V Ayshabibi vs Mahomed Ibrahim Potrick and others Jamshedji R and D.
1154-09 Daphtary F and D Indian Specie Bank Ld vs Hormusji Nusserwanji Vakil and another Thakurdas and Co.

Testamentary Suit.

15-11 Edgelow G W and Co Hudas Doss and another vs Gangabai widow Madhowji K and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

1172-10 Chitnis M and K C F D'Souza vs A P J D'Silva Norton and another Ragavaya B and N
33-11 Motichand and D Fida Hussein Abdul Kayum and vs Abdul Hoosein Abdullali and another S B Mehta.
98-11 Thakurdas and Co Hajee Essac Joosub and others vs Siddick Hajee Ismail and others Little and Co.
127-11 Munchersha and N Ismailji Eusufally vs Abdul Rehman Haji Inperson.
326-11 Jehangir G and B Ruttonboy widow and others vs Nanabai Alibai and others Thakurdas and Co Jehangir G and B.
392-11 Smitham B and Co Meeya Ahmed Oosman and others vs Chaturanand Shivcharan and another Dadachand and P
461-11 Jamshedji R and D Manibai widow vs Chandulal Dabookram Javeri Raghavaya B and N.
51-11 Raghavaya B and N Keshowlal Chottalal vs Velji Kanji and another Madhowji K and C Mirza M and M.
313-11 Manchersha D and V Nusserwanji Cowasji Poonawalla vs Bhawaram Ramchandra Khanderao L and M.
381-11 Manchersha and N Harkissondas Haridas vs Bhawaram Ramchandra Khanderao L and M.
351-11 Judah and S Veerji Jeeva vs Nilkantrao Laxman Powar In person.
424-11 Nadirsha and D Tricumdas Doongersey Ardeshir H D and Co.
883-05 Name H and Co Nemtulla Ebrahim Noorodin vs Abdul Kayum Ebrahim Noorodin and others Pestonji R K and Co Little and Co Thakurdas and Co.
752-10 Mulla and M Karbala Begum vs Ebrahim minor and others Shroff D and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)
Summary Suit for Disposal against 2nd and 3rd Defendants (in chambers).

794-10 Malvi H M and K Gorakram Sadhuram vs Tricumlal Chakabai and others

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

705-11 Judah and S Lingaya Pochetty Lingal vs Subrathi Jan Mahomed F P Pavri.
333-11 Mulla and M Nazerally Mahomed Raisey vs Moola Ibrahimji Rajbhoy Pestonji R K and Co
349-11 Ardeshir H D and Co Framji Jamshedji Kukaria vs Sorabji Jamshedji Kukara and others S B Mehta Little and Co
360-11 Jehangir M and S Chimabai widow vs Dhulla Kuppa and others Mehta and D Jamshedji R and D
291-11 Mirza M and M Umedhbai Ramdas vs Balkrishna Raghunath Shringarpuri and others Chitnis M and K
311-11 S A Gandhi (for pauper) Bai Laxmi widow vs Hurjiwan Natha and others Motichand and D
838-10 Matubhai J and M Hirji Shivji vs Vinayek Balkrishna Shamshett and others Captain and V Jehangir G and B
373-11 Captain and V Prithirag Bhagwandas vs Maneckhlal Nanalal Daphtary F and D
88-11 Crawford B and Co, Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay vs Ardeshir Sorabji Engineer Mulla and M
1154-11 Edgelow G W Kalidas Nanchand and others vs Purshotam Wathuram and others Matubhai J and M
571-10 Subnis and G Amrit Moreshwar, Paroby vs The Shri Buldeo Mills Ld Tyabji D and Co.
1185-10 Mulla and M Vasontrao Madhowrao vs Anantrao Ganpatrao and others.
192-10 Little and Co Damodar Hemmondas and others vs Jugoomull Tricumdas and others Bhaishankar K and G.
311-10 Madhawji K and C Javeri and Co vs Vallabhdas Jeram and others Raghavaya B and N Smetham B and Co

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Hayward.)
For Consent Decree.

1180-09 Shamrao M and H Tapidas Cursondas and another vs Katibai and others Motichand and D Mansukhlal J H and Co Shamrao M and H

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

447-11 Malvi H M and R Purshotamdas Ramgopal vs Ramrattan Jamnadas
687-11 Malvi H M and R Narsingdas Jadhraj vs Hookumchand Nensukhdas and others Motichand and D
758-11 Wadia G and Co Madangopal Chandratan vs Abdul Sakur Ismail Jehangir M and S
783-11 Judah and S Rhoomaji Shivaji vs Merwanji Pestonji Chaka
788-11 Little and Co G I P Ry Co vs Akola and Mid India Spg and Wg Co
792-11 F P Pavri Sorabji Beramji Ballivalla vs Gasper Almeida
798-11 T A Gandhi Damania Bros and Co vs Sitaram Naidu Mirza M and M

Long Causes.

887-10 Jehangir and S Jehangir Dorabji vs Khurshedbibi widow and others Ardeshir H D and Co Captain and V Part heard.
335-11 Mulji and K Tricumdas Heerji and another vs Gopaldas Thackersey Manickhlal and T.
122-10 Shroff D and D Khimji Hirji Kayarei vs Rustomji Byramji Syabai Craigie B and Co.
395-11 C P D'Cunha Gulabchand Bhagwariji vs William Clarke and others Jehangir M S Kanga and S.
445-11 Wadia G and Co Gaddam and Co. Hirachand Vaulchand Edgelow G W and Co.
273-11 Ardeshir H D and Co. Byramji Hirjiboy Bhugwagar and another vs Nowroji Dhanjibhoy Bhaji Wagar. In person.
462-11 D G Mantrs Damar. Balwant Date and others vs Moresodar Jagannath date and others D J Mantri Chitnis M and K Shamrao M and H.
497-11 Pestonji R K and Co Chimabai widow and others vs. Kashibai widow Khanderao L and M

(Before the Prothonotary.)
For Investigation of Pauperism.

17-11 D J Mantri, Vijibai widow vs Ghella Varsang F P Pavri.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the weekended 23rd September on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total Traffic for the week......	6,000	33,000	......	39,000
Or per mile of Railway	42	234	......	276
For previous 11 weeks of half year..............	78,000	2,65,570	......	3,43,570
Total for 12 weeks	84,000	2,98,570	......	3,83,570
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,900	22,000	......	28,900
Per mile of Ry..	49	156	......	205
Total to corresponding date	89,580	2,45,233	1,243	3,36,056

Increase for the week ....Rs. 10,100
Do. to date...........................Rs. 46,514

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 25th September.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12	£ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 23rd Sept. 1911, by Council Bills............	a £11,637,160
Balance to be remitted from 24th Sept. 1911 to 31st March 1912	£ 5,521,140

a Of this sum £1,333,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

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The man with healthy nerves accomplished greater tasks with less fatigue. He has a clear eye, an active brain and a sound body. He is enabled to think better and work faster. He has energy. With healthy nerves he can overcome the hardest competition, be successful and gain wealth.

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One box of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls will do a great deal of good, the full course treatment of six boxes are guaranteed to make a permanent cure, Rs. 2-0-0 per box of 40 pills. Six boxes for Rs. 10-8-0, V. P. charges extra. Insist on getting Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and no substitute. Of all chemists and of Sole Proprietors :

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This flower like sweet scented oil of high medicinal effect cures HEADACHE, VERTIGO &c., &c., and gives the hair a jet black colour and strengthens the roots. Re. 1 post free Re. 1-5.

PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, and cough, brain fever, double quotidian fever, in short, in all chronic cases of fever, Price per Box Re. 1. Packing and postage As. 3.

BASAKARISHTA—as a sure remedy for coughs in general, asthma, difficulty of breathing, shortness of breath, tightness and oppression of the chest, wheezing, night sweats, &c., &c. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage As. 5.

PRESCRIPTIONS are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER,
M. Ch. S. (Paris), M. Ch. S. (America), M. S. Ch. L (London), M. S. A. S. (London), &c., &c.
Nos. 18-11 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Ariosto 2,760 tons, Captain H Bradly arrived here on Sunday from Hull Sept 9 with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Shaw 2,502 tons, Captain J. C. Hunter, arrived here yesterday from Glasgow Sept 2 via Manchester and Liverpool with a general cargo and 4 horses.

The Hansa Line steamer Marienfels 2,834 tons, Captain H. Reimers arrived here yesterday from Hamburg Sept 6 with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Kasara 504 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here on Sunday from Busreh Oct. 1 via Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa 950 tons, Captain Morrison sailed yesterday for Karachi via Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Ujina 3,426 tons, Captain W. H. Hill arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo and explosives.

The Asiatic S N Company's steamer Nawab 2,041 tons Captain G F Elliott, arrived here on Sunday from Calcutta, September 13 via Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Lord Stanley 3,056 tons, Captain W L Clibborn, arrived here on Sunday from Barry August 22, via Port Said and Djibouti with ballast.

The steamer Kinross 2,652 tons, Captain G Dracup, arrived here on Sunday from Newport September 10 with a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Co's steamer Islanda 3,361 tons, Captain E W Peck arrived here on Sunday from Java September 14 via Colombo and Karachi with a cargo of sugar.

The steamer Achlibster 2,820 tons Captain J E Galt, arrived here on Sunday from Calcutta September 27 with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Iskra, 2,655 tons Captain L Dobrovich arrived here on Sunday from Pola September 15 with ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt James...D Dick R N Flagship
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr...Huddleston R I Troopship
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr ...Luck ..... do
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr......Jones...... do
R I M S Minto ....Comdr Latouche ....Troopship
R I M S Investigators...Capt. G N Forteath...R N R... Survey Str

STREAM.

Harpenden	2302	Cromack	Andrew Yule & Co
Virawa	2176	Emmett	M M & Co

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR,—Oct. 9.

Achlibster	2820	Galt			
Brilliant Bque	3609	Grant	Philadelphia		Standard Oil Co
Braziliana	3894	Snowdon			Greaves Cotton & Co
Clan Shaw	2502	Hunter			J Finlay & Co
Delta	4780	Martin	Shanghai	25-10	P & O S N Co
Kinross	2652	Dracup			
Lescie	2375	Blagdon			
Lawada	2124	Lane			M M & Co
Lord Stanley	3056	Clibborn	Liverpool		W & A Graham & Co
Martenfels	2834	Reimers			W & A G & Co
Nurani	2820	Crebbin			T Morrison & Co
Norkoowa	1074	Jones			B & H S N Co
Nawab	2041	Elliott			Turner Morrison & Co
Rysbergen	2280	Burgen			T M & Co
Rewa	4011	Kerr			Transport
Ujina	4[illegible]6	Hill			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessels	Tons	Capts	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A	Ariosto	2760	Bradley	Hull via Karachi	17-10	J Finlay & Co
B	City of Durham	3160	Boyek	Karachi	11-10	K N & Co
C&E	Arcadia	3412	Barcham	Shanghai		P & O Co
D&E	Islanda	3361	Peck	N F	N F	M M & Co
G	Capri	2718	Figari	Hongkong	16-10	G De Grossi
H	White Cross	1914	Leng	Dunkirk	12-10	W & A Graham & Co
M	Shah Jehan	2635	McBean	Jeddah	12-10	Bo H S N Co
N	Iskra	2655	Dobrovich	N N	16-10	J Mackintosh & Co
O	Galles	555	Wratt	Repairing		J Mackintosh & Co
P	Reichenfels	2906	Kloppenberg	Hamburg via K'chi	19-10	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

	Vessels	Tons	Capts	Dest.	Date.	Agents
	[illegible]ekbergen	2447	Hond	Antwerp	11-10	T M & Co
2	Circassia	4315	Osborne	Liverpool	11-10	W & A Graham & Co
4	Maresfield	2632	Davies	Hull	9-10	W & A Graham & Co
5	Umballa	3426	Rait	Calcutta	10-10	M M & Co
7	Bohemia	2[illegible]04	Bartole	Trieste	16-10	Austrian L S N Co
8	Itaura	3363	Bishop	Calcutta	9-10	M M & Co
9	Culna	3963	Farquharson	10-10		M M & Co
10&11	Berbera	3988	Lemarchand	Antwerp	N F	M M & Co
12&13	Persia	4155	Hayward	London	21-10	P & O Co
14	Kasara	505	King	Busreh	12-10	M M & Co
16	Queenborough	1891	Jones	Antwerp	15-10	W & A Graham & Co

B I Dock.

Linga	951	Rothwell			M M & Co
H W P D					
Netravati	699	Fakeera	Karachi	10-10	B S N Co
Mohamadi	548	Ahmed	N F	N F	B S N Co
H W P D					
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Repairing		Bo S N Co
M W D D					
Siberien	2032	Gore	Jeddah	15-10	B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels	Commanders	From
8	Kasara	King	Busreh, Oct 1
	Nawab	Elliot	Calcutta, Sept 13
	Lord Stanley	Clibborn	Barry, Aug 22
	Kinross	Dracup	Newport, Sept 10
	Islanda	Peck	Java, Sept 14
	Achlibster	Gall	Calcutta, Sept 27
	Iskra	Dobrovich	Pola, Sept 15
	Ariosto	Bradley	Hull, Sept 9
9	Clan Shaw	Hunter	Glasgow, Sept 2
	Wartenfels	Reimers	Hamburg, Sept 6
	Ujina	Hill	Calcutta, Sept 22

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Lhasa	Morrison	Karachi, &c

The steamer Maresfield, Captain Davies obtained her portclearance yesterday for Hull and Rotterdam.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Kasara for Persian Gulf.
„ Ariosto for Hull.
„ Delta for China, &c.
„ Iskra for Antwerp.
„ Persia for London.
„ R Rubattino for Genoa, &c.
„ Nawab for Calcutta, &c.
„ Capri for Hongkong.
„ Reichenfels for Hamburg, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 8th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Australien, from Bombay arrived at Suez on Sunday the 8th October at noon.

A severe earthquake shock has been experienced on the Alaskan coast. Both Sitka, the capital of Alaska, and the British Columbian Island of Valderz were severely shaken, and the submarine cable connecting the two islands is broken.

Advice to Mothers:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

INDIA AND THE DURBAR

SPECIAL FEATURE.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN

The Bombay Gazette.

EIGHT ARTICLES

BY

Sir WILLIAM LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.
Sir THOMAS H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.
Sir J. D. REES, K.C.I.E., M.P., etc.
Sir CHARLES BRUCE, G.C.M.G., etc.
Col GEORGE H. TREVOR, C.S.I.
Major F. G. CARDEW.

A YEAR of unprecedented splendour will be appropriately closed by the coming Durbar at Delhi, when the Indian Empire, magnificent, fascinating, complex, will draw all eyes to itself as it welcomes its Sovereign. The interest will be at its height during the weeks immediately preceding the Durbar ceremonies, and these pictures of India as it is are all by writers of acknowledged eminence. Sir W. Lee-Warner, as a member of the Council of India, has made the Native States his special study; Sir Thomas Holdich has spent his life in the Indian military and frontier service; Sir J. D. Rees is the author of "The Real India," etc.; Sir Charles Bruce was Director of Public Instruction in Ceylon; Col. G. H. Trevor has held both military and civil appointments and is well known as a sportsman; and Major Cardew was attached to one of the most famous regiments in Indian history—Hodson's Horse.

INDIA'S ROMANTIC PAST; her peoples and their rulers, places of historical interest.
By SIR W. LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.

DELHI, the scene of the Durbar; a city of great deeds.
By SIR W. LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.

WHAT A DURBAR IS, (procedure, etc.)
By SIR T. H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.

INTERESTING PERSONALITIES AT THE DURBAR: a procession of Princes; native rulers and the terms on which they hold their States.
By SIR J. D. REES, K.C.I.E., etc.

WHAT BRITAIN HAS DONE FOR INDIA and what India is worth to Britain.
By SIR T. H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.

THE INDIAN ARMY; How the native regiments were raised. British soldiers in India.
By MAJOR CARDEW.

HOW INDIA IS GOVERNED; Calcutta and Simla, the Civil Service, etc., the new Council established under Lord Minto.
By SIR CHARLES BRUCE, G.C.M.G., etc.

SPORT IN INDIA; Tiger-hunting and Pig-sticking feats.
By COL. TREVOR, C.S.I., etc.

USEFUL BOOKS ON MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE

HINTS TO CANDIDATES for the L. R. A. M. ASSOC BD., and other Examinations in Pianoforte Playing, by Wilson Manhire, F. T. C. L., L. R. A. M., A. R. C. M.
As. 12.

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MODEL ANSWERS, TO QUESTIONS ON TOUCH.
For Candidates Preparing for Examinations in Pianoforte Playing.
As. 6.

THE MUSIC STUDENT'S COPY BOOK Containing the necessary HINTS & EXAMPLES on the writing of musical notation for Private Study and all Examinations.
As. 12.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 10th October, 1911.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN INDIA.

On several occasions recently we have drawn attention to the defects of Mr. Gokhale's Bill before the Imperial Legislative Council, and we are glad to find that our views are endorsed in many quarters in which we expected to find the contrary. Now that its provisions have been fully published and considered, the opposition to the measure has grown stronger and more general, and we trust Mr. Gokhale will recognise the wisdom of withdrawing his Bill, if only for the sake of saving public time. Its passage through the Council in the face of public opinion is impossible. One of the latest criticisms of the measure, and one of the most just and logical, is that published in pamphlet form, by the Hon'ble Mr. Mian Muhammad Shafi, barrister-at-law of Lahore. Of the desirability of extending elementary education to as large a circle of the Indian peoples as is possible under existing circumstances, Mr. Shafi is fully convinced, and regards it as one of the foremost duties of Government to bring elementary education within easy reach of the masses. Recognising that Government is honestly endeavouring to do this, even at a slow pace, and to make it ultimately free, yet he cannot persuade himself that under existing conditions, the introduction of the element of compulsion is not utterly undesirable and impracticable. This is precisely what we have already said on the subject and what the bulk of Mr. Gokhale's opponents, representing the wide variety of interests in the Council, have urged. Mr. Safi objects in the first place to compulsion, which though found advantageous in England, was the outcome of mature and debated consideration of the question by a body of representatives elected by the people of a self-governing country, which is inhabited by one nation, the various units of which profess one religious faith, are actuated by identical national aspirations, and live in one social and intellectual atmosphere. As he argues, compulsory elementary education in a country such as that cannot really be considered a matter of compulsion, but as the outcome of the will of the people themselves. Compulsion, as a matter of principle, ought never to be resorted to unless the demand for it emanates from at least a majority of the people themselves. It does not, and is not likely to, for as Mr. Safi adds: "It is incontrovertible that the vast masses of the people are, generally speaking, unable to appreciate the motives, however excellent, which underlie legislative enactments, particularly of this description. Their minds are often influenced by feelings which are the results of forces engendered by religious and social prejudices"—a fact which Mr. Gokhale himself admitted in the debate on the Press Bill in 1910.

Whether for good or evil, truly observes Mr. Safi, "an oriental people is easily led like sheep, and past experiences have shown that the action of Government, however well intentioned, can be easily twisted for the purposes of greasing the political machine which a certain class of agitators love to grind." The introduction of compulsion into elementary education is likely to give rise to an immense amount of mischief, the baneful effects of which on peaceful progress, and on law and order cannot now be adequately foreseen. If the Local Governments were to exempt the poor upon whom the proposed enactment would bear heavily the very reason for its passing would at once disappear, for other classes show an increasing desire to obtain, at their own expense, the benefits of education for their children. To the proposal to exempt the children of parents with the maximum income of ten rupees per mensem from payment of school-fees, Mr. Safi objects that such a provision would not touch even the fringe of the vast masses of people concerned. The number of people to-day whose total monthly income does not exceed ten rupees is remarkably small. Those to whom this relief would be acceptable are the parents of large families, with incomes ranging from ten to thirty rupees a month; for whom no such provision is contemplated. His objection to the power of initiation being placed in the hands of Municipal and District Boards is equally strong and he shows clearly that it is calculated to bring about, in certain cases, consequences which from a political point of view might prove highly dangerous. Then as to the proposed special education rate we are confirmed in our contention that to empower local bodies to pay taxation for the purposes of extending elementary education for the people of the country is utterly unjustifiable and is sure to give rise to legitimate complaint for they would not only have to pay for their own education but far that of those exempted from fees. The objection to the clause regarding the appointment of School Attendance Committees is that it would place in their hands, under prevalent conditions, power which might often be exercised in a manner unconducive to mutual harmony and good will.

Discussing the penal clauses of the Bill we agree with Mr. Safi that the inconvenience resulting from the appearance in court of defaulting parents and employers and the consequent loss and dislocation of business would certainly not make the people more contented; and cause for discontent especially in the rural districts ought to be scrupulously avoided. Mr. Safi indicates the strong objection taken by Mahomedans to the suggested introduction of compulsion that education of their females and to his mind it seems the enforcement of the provision would produce such serious irritation among a large number of his countrymen as would retard the progress of female education where now it has already began to gain ground. That the application of compulsion to elementary education is impracticable cannot but be clear to those who are really in touch with the people and acquainted with the requirements of their daily life. We follow him through pages of argument and are bound to say that Mr. Safi has clearly shown how utterly inapplicable to this country are the provisions of Mr. Gokhale's Bill and how entirely unprepared are the people for the benefits Mr. Gokhale would confer upon them. In short we fully agree with Mr. Safi in the opinion that enactment of the measure would prove highly objectionable, calculated to create considerable mischief and to involve the people themselves in difficulties and complications far from beneficial to the very class for whose welfare the enactment is ostensibly proposed. This view is more widely shared day by day, as the process of ventilation has proceeded and for that reason we would urge upon Mr. Gokhale the desirability of withdrawing his measure and saving himself the humiliation of defeat.

Dasara Statement at Mysore.

In making his annual statement on the administration of the State to the Dasara Representative Assembly at Mysore, the Dewan had this year a less pleasant task than on many occasions. For though the revenues were last year those of a year of average prosperity, there is a deficit on the estimated accounts of the current year which, if not large, is appreciable. There is no need to repeat in detail figures which have already been published in our news columns, but this deficit, it may once more be mentioned, amounts to rather more than three and a quarter lakhs. The cause, however, so far as the cause of a deficit can be regarded with equanimity, is satisfactory. It appears, to be due entirely to the active measures, which the Government are talking to develop the State's economic resources, and improve the condition of the people. As the Dewan explained we found, on receiving a full copy of his speech, the deficit was 'entirely due to a coincidence—the necessity for some extraordinary items of expenditure having occurred at about the same time that, in the best interests of the people, additional grants to some of the departments of the State became necessary for special improvement or in the course of ordinary development. There would have been no difficulty in balancing the benefit or even in securing a fair surplus, if some part of the additional expenditure had been spread over a number of years. But the Government of His Highness the Maharaja consider that most of the objects for which additional grants have been given are so urgent or important that to postpone them would be to lose much valuable time. And they have, therefore, felt justified in budgetting for a small deficit in the special circumstances of the year. This need cause no anxiety or concern." It is well known that the Mysore State has taken up energetically the question of its further industrial development, and that it has done much in the way of fostering both new and existing industries. We have little doubt therefore that the money has been expended to good purpose. At the same time it is not a sound practice to budget for a deficit, and the circumstances of an exceptional year should not be allowed to influence future action. The Dewan tells us that the principal item of special expenditure included in the budget is the provision of seven lakhs for His Highness's expenses in connection with the Delhi Durbar. This, of course, more than doubles the amount of the deficit, but when we compare the latter with the result of the accounts for 1910-11, which was a surplus of nearly 26 lakhs, it is clear that there has been an increase of expenditure in several directions, which cannot with profit be allowed to continue.

Turning to one or two points, which do not seem to have been mentioned in the telegraphic reports, we find that last year was one of good progress, so far as the co-operative movement in the State was concerned. At the close of the year there were 111 societies, with a total membership of 8,909, and a paid up share capital of nearly two and a half lakhs. This is an increase of 2,600 in membership and of nearly a lakh in capital. The movement is evidently highly popular, and it is believed that in the near future with the impetus which will be afforded it by the newly formed Economic Conference it will make further material progress. Opportunity was taken to resuscitate some of the old agricultural banks in an improved form, and in fourteen instances the shareholders consented to convert their properties into Co-operative Credit Societies. The expenditure on public works amounted to thirty-six lakhs during last year, and the schemes which are still in progress include a new water supply for Shimoga, the preparation of a revised drainage project for Mysore City and the extension of Bangalore City. Reference might also be made under this head to the marvellous floods in the country, which were experienced in July last. These were the highest within memory and at Wellesley Bridge, Seringapatam, a structure which splendidly withstood a great strain, the water over-topped the parapet by one foot. The public health returns cannot be regarded as satisfactory as they contain signs of a rather heavy though inexplicable incidence of plague, which caused over five-thousand more deaths in the State than were due to this disease in the previous year.

Lord Curzon and India.

We wish Lord Curzon and the *Times* would leave India and things Indian alone, and that those who write either of the former viceroy or his connection with this country would devote their attention to more profitable subjects. Lord Curzon so far as India is concerned is as dead as mutton. No attempt to extol his administration will ever lead India to ask for his reappointment as Viceroy and all we hope is that the next Unionist Government will not appoint him Secretary of State. Naturally Lord Curzon nurses his grievance that insufficient—according to his own estimate of his deserts—was made of him on his return, and he would not relish the selection of Lord Kitchener to fill what is at the moment the most responsible office under the Crown. But why will his lordship so persistently endeavour to interfere with good government of India and why will his admirers write books on him "not one line of which he has seen?" As to the latest attempt to teach the Government its business—in regard to the Archæological Survey—doubtless Lord Curzon did bring about the preservation and restoration of quite a number of ancient monuments—some of them of value—"to expiate the carelessness of the past, escape the reproaches of posterity and purge the national reputation of a great stain." But the present Governor-General-in-Council has not intimated that he means to neglect any of these. He can direct the destinities of this country as successfully as Lord Curzon ever did, and the very fact that a predecessor assumes the right to dictate to him the lines upon which he should proceed may lead India to regard that predecessor as less worthy the respect it showed him. Lord Curzon, so far as India is concerned, is much less a historic personage than Job Charnock and is more nearly forgotten, and the memory of his works has vanished like the figment of a dream. The dead past must always bury its dead and it is no use endeavouring to resurect fallen viceroys. India bade him a very cordial farewell and there was the end of Lord Curzon and his fireworks for India. The roses which crowned his milestones have faded and gone.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo, left Aden at 2 a.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

The Viceroy contemplates holding a meeting of the Executive Council at Delhi after he has returned from Hyderabad, but the date of the meeting has not yet been fixed.

The Government of India propose to proceed with the General Delegation Bill next cold weather and meanwhile the bill has been circulated for opinions.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the draft Game Laws for India and the Bill will come up for first reading early next cold weather.

The District Traffic Superintendent, E.B.S. Railway, wires that the block on the line reported on Sunday has been removed, and through communication was restored at five o'clock on Monday morning.

The Health Committee of the Calcutta Corporation have been asked to consider the draft letter to be submitted to Government for an amendment of the Municipal Act regarding the adulteration of food or the passing of a special Food and Drugs Act.

At the meeting of the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund held by Lady Hardinge last Saturday at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, it was resolved that a general meeting of the Association for providing female medical aid to the women of India should, if possible, be held at Calcutta about the end of January.

The goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 16th September, 1911, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1910 of 200,000 maunds with an increase of Rs. 2,400 in the earnings.

The Calcutta police are taking extraordinary precautions against the recurrence of Bakrid riots in the town. In view of the Id-ul-Zuha festival in the first week of December when cows are slaughtered it was proclaimed by beat of drum on Sunday that Kabulis and others would not be allowed to walk with lathies in hand for the next five months.

It is notified that from November 1, 1911, a new revenue division is created in the United Provinces called the Jhansi Division with headquarters at Jhansi, comprising the districts of Jhansi, Jalaun, Banda and Hamirpur which have hitherto been included in the Allahabad Division. The districts of Etawah and Farrukhabad have been transferred from Agra Division to Allahabad and the district of Aligarh from Meerut to Agra Division.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Australia's Prosperity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, Sept. 25.

In his presidential address at the fourth annual meeting of the Australasian Corporation of Public Accountants, held in Adelaide on Friday, Mr. T. Brentnall, of Melbourne, sounded a note of warning in respect to the general prosperity which Australia has enjoyed for several years. He said it was too soon yet to estimate what the full effect of the Federal land tax would be, but it was significant that since its imposition a large number of valuable properties had been sold, and, in most cases, the money had gone out of the country, and would not be reinvested here. The banks had for the last year been shipping gold heavily, and if there should be a shortage in natural products, and the people should be called upon to pay for their imports with gold instead of with wool, wheat, and butter, there would inevitably be an immediate hardening of money rates, and a consequent restriction of trade. The trade returns showed that the ratio between exports and imports had veered round largely in favor of the latter, and this means that unless they had an abnormal increase in exports, gold would have to be sent to England to pay for them. In these days of abounding prosperity one hardly dared to sound a pessimistic note, but those who could recall the days before the crisis of 1893 were somewhat sharply reminded of many similar conditions.

He had been struck by the great disparity between the notices in one of the Melbourne newspapers a week ago of "houses and land for sale" on the one hand, and "houses and land wanted" on the other. The first list occupied 21 columns, with an average of probably 50 advertisements in each column, as compared with one column of the latter.

Another sign of the tendency to undue speculation was observable in a very large number of private concerns, which were being converted into limited liability companies, with, of course, the inevitable loading of goodwill. So long as that asset, for whatever it might be worth, was represented by shares only, thereby betokening a belief in the soundness of the venture by the vendors themselves, there was not much harm done, but when, as was generally the case, it was taken out in cash and the men whose personality had generally contributed almost entirely to the success of the business had put themselves on velvet, and, lessened their individual interest in its success, experience of the past had very frequently shown that the results did not come within measurable distance of the prophesies of the promoters, and the shareholders were left lamenting. A day of reckoning was bound to come, and he would only express the hope that members of the corporation would recognise the serious responsibility which rested upon them, to be extremely cautious in setting their seals upon those undertaking when called upon to furnish certificates as to their soundness.

The community had gradually drifted into an era of extravagant living. The price of property, especially country land, had gone up enormously, and had only been justified by the extraordinary run of nine good seasons in succession, with, as a rule, exceptionally high prices for products. They could not expect that this would continue indefinitely, and when a time of reverses came, and people who had grown accustomed to spending the largest share of their incomes were compelled to practice economy, the reaction would come with painful sharpness and suddenness, and perhaps as much lack of foresight and calm judgment was shown in the struggle to get back safely to port, as some of them thought might have characterised the easy launching forth to the sea of extravagance and waste.

This led by a natural gradation to the consideration of the Commonwealth note issue which had already nearly reached the enormous sum of £10,000,000. It had not to be overlooked, however, that more than one-half of this total simply represented notes, purchased by the banks for which they had given gold, and which, as was seen from the periodical banking returns, were lying in the strong rooms, and were not in active circulation. As a matter of fact, he believed he was correct in stating that under normal conditions the amount of notes in circulation rarely exceeded £4,000,000. And even though the Federal notes were now legal tender for any amount, experience showed that in Australia people had not acquired the habit of carrying notes for personal use. The position, therefore, was shortly that the Treasury might be called upon within the next few months to exchange for gold the £5,000,000 of notes now held there, and if as had been stated, the Federal Treasurer proposed to hold a reserve of £2,500,000, or about 25 per cent. of the issue against it, how was he going to meet the demand of the banks? Only a few years ago the amount of gold required for export in one year exceeded that of the previous year by £6,000,000, and it only needed a shortage in one or more of Australia's staple products to bring about a similar result. The consequence would be serious, if not disastrous.

PROSPERITY AND IMMIGRATION.

The Treasurer (Mr. Vaughan) delivered his second Budget speech in the Adelaide, House of Assembly on Thursday. In introducing his statement the Treasurer said that the flowing tide of prosperity, which it had been the State's pleasure to experience now for many years, was bringing in its wake a flowing tide of population. The best asset that he had to present was the fact that South Australia was even more widely enjoying the reputation that it was a good place to come to. It was not only retaining its own people, but was attracting others from the other side of the globe. The population on March 31 last, according to the preliminary census returns, was 403,313, and on June 30 it was estimated to be 411.600. The increase in the last decade was 49,967, but in the ten years the State failed to keep its natural increase to the extent of 4,522, but the loss was all in the first five years of the period. Thanks to excellent seasons the year had closed with a substantial credit balance, although the expenditure, which was estimated at £3.899,340, had exceeded that amount by £65,071. He had estimated the revenue at £3,908,328, but the total was £4,181,472, leaving a surplus of £217,061, which had been set apart towards the redemption of the public debt. During nine years the surpluses had amounted to £1,897,050, and 952,267 had been applied in reducing the debt. All lines under the heading of revenue showed an increase, but by the termination of the Braddon clause in the Commonwealth Constitution the loss to South Australia was set down at £336,000. Compared with the last two years the railway revenue again constituted a record, £8,782 having been received in excess of the amount estimated, and £214,236 more than was paid into the Treasury during the last financial year. After paying working expenses there was a balance of £792,743, which represented 5·81 per cent. on £13,644,155 spent in construction and additional requirements. On the average mileage open the past 12 months had been a record per ton in the annals of the Department. The produce department's balance-sheet showed a net profit of £8,639 after all working expenses, and the total annual interest of £7,342 had been charged. The value of the produce handled was £541,000. He anticipated this year that, owing to the somewhat dry season, the average yield per acre for the coming season might be somewhat under that of last year, but on account of the larger area under cultivation the total yield should not be less than that produced last season, providing that favourable conditions should continue. The loan liabilities on June 30 amounted to £28,366,866, after allowing for the debt taken over by the Commonwealth on account of the Northern Territory. Out of a total of £42,000,000 raised by loan, about £23,000,000 had been spent in works of a reproductive nature, and they returned during the past year 4.41 per cent. over the cost of maintenance. The other loans had been spent on works which returned an indirect benefit. He estimated that the revenue would be £4,311,542, against £4,181,472 last year. The total expenditure he set down as £4,302,720, as against £3,964,411 last year which would give a surplus on June 30, 1912, of £18,822. Up to date, about 1,000 immigrants had been nominated and 310 domestics had applied for passages. It was expected that before the end of the financial year about 3,300 souls would be assisted to the State. He intimated that the Government proposed to increase the land tax by ½d. in the £, to raise the exemption of the income tax to £300, to abolish the tax on income derived from land by primary producers, to remit the receipt tax, and to reduce railway freights on wheat, firewood, and other articles.

RACE SUICIDE.

Race suicide was one of the matters dealt with by the president or the Australian Medical Congress in his address at the opening of the congress in Sydney on Monday. "In the declining birthrate and race suicide," said Dr. Pockley "we see evidence of a loosening of the moral fibre of a community nurtured in self-indulgence, breaking away from the guiding and restraining influences of religion and finding no other monitor. Leaving the religious, moral, social, economic, and patriotic aspect of the question to others, I must confine my remarks to the medical point of view, and even here one is hindered from speaking plainly by feelings of delicacy and a sense of public decorum. Among medical men there is a growing conviction that many of the nervous complaints of the modern woman arise from the repression of her natural instincts and physiological processes and a suspicion that the measures of restriction adopted may be a cause of female cancer. What can medical men do to check the evil? We can press the claims of the mother before, during, and after child-birth. We can point out the risks and probable consequences of attempting to defy Nature. We can resist the frequent importunities to destroy ante-natal life. By the care of the new-born child we can lessen infant mortality. We can urge on educational bodies the desirability of plain speaking and instruction on some of the at present tabooed branches of physiology in the schools. We can impress on Governments and our patients the serious consequences of enthetic disease which in one form results in great infant mortality or lifelong infirmity, or special susceptibility to other diseases, and in another is the cause of probably four-fifths of the cases of unpremediated sterility, and incidentally is responsible for most cases of blindness, the greater portion of the work of the gynæcologist, and is productive of untold domestic misery. These effects the average man or woman utterly fails to realise, or else treats lightly. The best hope of remedying the present drift appears to lie in education and in the elevation of public sentiment. Repressive legislation would probably be of no more effect than were the stringent measures of the Emperor Augustus. Wise enactments can do no good, but unless framed with the greatest care and circumspection, and with assistance from the wisest heads in the medical professions, they can easily do more harm than good. Indeed, they have already done so. When the figures for the birth-rate are analysed it is found that the falling off occurs chiefly amongst the thrifty and provident, the physically and mentally desirable classes, not amongst the thriftless and improvident and degenerate. So that the race is rapidly recruiting itself from below. Statistics give the birth-rate per family of the unfit or degenerate as 7·3 compared with 4.5 of a healthy stock. In three generations 1,000 members of the more desirable classes would be represented by 687 descendants against 3,600 of the unfit and feeble minded."

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE.

The steady expansion of the Federal Public Service is indicated by the subjoined statistics, which show the increases in the Central Administrative staffs during the last four years. The figures, which are given in the latest report of the Public Service Commissioner, are:—1907—Officers, 391; salaries, £88,887. 1908—Officers 455, salaries, £104,292. 1909—Officers, 552; salaries, £121,775. 1910—Officers, 658; salaries £140,224. The permanent staff of Federal officials in all departments on January 1, 1910, was 13,987 and on January 1 of the present year it had increased to 15,120. The total number of persons drawing pay from the Commonwealth Government in connection with departmental service, as distinguished from the service of the Parliament and of the Naval and Military Forces, on the latter date, was as follows:—Permanent officers, 15,120; exempted persons, 15,472; temporary employes, 3,867; total 34,459. Of this number 31,485 were employed in the Postmaster-General's Department, excluding the Central office. The annual expenditure on salaries of permanent officers throughout the Commonwealth as at January 1, 1911, amounted to £2,098,538 being an increase of £162,733 over the previous year. The respective increases in salary expenditure in the preceding two years were £73,336 and £101,318. Of the increased expenditure of £162,733 for the year 1910, an amount of £70,513 is represented by ordinary increments and promotions of officers already in the service, the balance of £90,220 being expenditure in connection with the filling of newly-created positions, either by appointment or promotion of officers. In the Postmaster-General's Department the expenditure on increased salaries of existing officers amounted during the year to £59,081, while the cost of new positions was £81,859, bringing the total added expenditure up to £140,940 which forms portion of the amount of £162,733 mentioned in the preceding paragraph. It should be added that these latter amounts represent net increased expenditure, after making due allowance for savings by retirements.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

The sum of about £41,000 has been subscribed towards the expenses of Dr. Mawson's Australian Antarctic expedition.

Professor Masson, of the Melbourne University, who is the chairman of the Antarctic committee of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science, said on Wednesday that considering that the appeal was not launched until the end of January last, the response could only be regarded as highly gratifying. They required £50,000 for the expedition. If they had funds to install a wireless telegraphy apparatus they intended to try and do what the other expedition had attempted before and that was to keep in communication with the mainland and Hobart during the whole time that the expedition was down south. If they did not get £50,000 something would have to be discarded. Wireless communication with Australia although it would be something in the way of an achievement and of great value to meteorologists, was not essential to the expedition, and if funds were short the proposal would in all probability have to be dropped. The ship's company had not been completed yet, and there were still vacancies in each branch of scientific research for applicants possessing the necessary qualifications. They would also like to secure the services of several surgeons with a taste for biology or some other department of science.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

The death has occurred at Waikanae, near Wellington, of Mr. Henry Burling, aged 110 years. He had lived through the reigns of George IV., William IV., Queen Victoria, Edward VII., and into the reign of George V. He leaves 600 descendants. When interviewed about four years ago Mr. Burling said that he recollected the battle of Waterloo very well, and the fervid rejoicings when England got the news of Napoleon's final downfall.

A.

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

NEW SHIMSHA RIVER BRIDGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 9.

The work on the new bridge over the Shimsha river near Maddur on the Bangalore-Mysore Section of the M. and S. M. Railway has just been put in hand. It represents a fairly wide diversion of the line for which considerable land has been acquired and the new bridge will be about 500 yards above the old one. When it is completed and the new type of mail-locomotive is put on the section, the journey of 86 miles between Mysore and Bangalore will occupy only three hours instead of six as at present; a state of backwardness which has in recent years resulted in popularising motor-car traffic between Bangalore and Mysore.

The old bridge has been unsafe since the year 1897 when the Mulloor bridge disaster occurred near Channapatna involving the loss of over 100 lives, and traffic over it has been restricted to five miles an hour. Its spans were, besides, too wide too allow of traffic with the new type of engine

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Reuter's correspondent at Santiago, the capital of Chili, reports that a rich goldfield has been discovered in the Curepto district. A large quantity of gold in a perfectly pure state was obtained during the first week's mining operations.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

OCCUPATION OF TRIPOLI'S COAST.

Turkey Makes Further Appeal to the Powers.

THE SAN GIOVANNI AFFAIR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 9.

The newspapers report that over a hundred men from the Italian squadron have occupied the town of Tobruk in Barca, after meeting with some slight resistance from the little garrison.

SALONIKA, Oct. 9.

The Government is mobilising various classes of reserves, which will give an additional 42,000 men in the vilayet of Salonika alone. The authorities are also commandeering carts and horses wholesale. Four battalions have left Monastir for El Asson.

A message from Sofia to the *Daily Chronicle* states that Bulgaria has made representations to Constantinople with reference to this despatch of troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT 9.

An official account of the affair at San Giovanni on the 5th instant states that as two Italian warships were searching Austrian and Turkish vessels, the Turkish troops fired on and sank an Italian rowing-boat containing an officer and five bluejackets, whereupon the Italians bombarded San Giovanni.

It is further stated that the Government buildings were slightly damaged as the result of the bombardment, and one soldier was wounded.

The British steamer "Orchis," which was seized by the Turks on the 5th instant has been released. The seizure was the result of a misunderstanding.

LONDON, OCT. 9.

According to the Turkish official account of the bombardment of Tripoli, the casualties among the garrison were 12 killed and 23 wounded.

People arriving at Malta state that eleven civilians were killed and twenty wounded.

It is reported that the Porte has decided to order all Italians in Turkey to leave within three days, but the moderate elements are urging the Porte to refrain from thus exacerbating the situation. It is probable that the execution of the plan will, at least, be deferred, as the Porte is once more sounding the Powers whether they are willing to intervene now that the occupation of the coast of Tripoli has been completed.

LONDON, OCT. 9.

The Italians are busy reorganising Tripoli. There will be no advance into the interior until the army arrives. Refugees are returning as speedily as possible.

There is much satisfaction in Italy at the peaceful occupation of Cyrenaica, which is the richest district in the province of Tripoli.

A BOMBAY MOSLEM PROTEST.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Juma Mosque of Bombay was held on Friday, the 6th instant, under the chairmanship of Kazi Shariff Mahomed Saleh Londay, J. P., Kazi of Bombay, when on the motion of Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That the following telegram be forwarded to His Imperial Majesty's Prime Minister in London, and copies of the same be also forwarded to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and to the Secretary or State for Inda and to His Excellency the Viceroy through His Excellency's Private Secretary and to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay through His Excellency's Private Secretary as well as to the Home Member of the Government of India at Simla:—"That the Directors of the Juma Mosque of Bombay on behalf of the Mahomedan community of Bombay earnestly appeal to you as the Head of His Majesty's Britannic Government to extend the strong arm of support of the formidable might of the puissant British Empire to our sacred Khalifa, the Sultan of Turkey, against the most unrighteous and wicked war initiated and declared by Italy against the Holy Ottoman Empire leading to the unwarranted disturbance of international peace and pray that the British Government as the true champion of justice and liberty and the acknowledged friend of the new Turkish Constitutinal regime will staunchly stand by its historic ally.

"That the following telegram be sent through the Turkish Consul-General in Bombay to the Grand Vizier at Constantinople, and a copy of the same to the President of the Turkish Parliament.

"That the Directors of the Juma Mosque of Bombay in meeting assembled beg most respectfully to approach their Khalifa, His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, and express their unqualified abhorrence of the unrighteous and wicked war declared by Italy against the Ottoman Empire and pray to Almighty God that He may bless with triumph the arms of the veteran Gazis of Islam to the inextinguishable glory of our sacred Khalifa as the august Defender of the Holy Islamic Faith."

DEATH OF AUSTRALIAN MINISTER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MELBOURNE, OCT. 9.

Mr. E. L. Batchelor, Commonwealth Minister for External Affairs, died of heart disease while climbing a hill to-day.

[The Hon. Egerton Lee Batchelor was born in Adelaide in 1865 and in the year 1893 became a Member of the Legislative Assembly for Adelaide holding his seat until 1901. He was leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party from 1897 to 1899, and from 1899 to 1901 Minister of Agriculture and Education. From 1904 to 1908 he held the portfolio for Home Affairs and in the latter year became Minister for External Affairs in S. Australia. Since then he has been appointed to the Commonwealth Government.]

PERSIAN TELEGRAPHS.

TEHERAN, OCT. 8.

The Mejliss has sanctioned the appointment of Mr. George New, of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, as administrator of the Persian Telegraphs.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, OCT. 9.

The P. and O. steamer "Saletta" left for Bombay at 2 a.m. with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo.

The steamer "India" left at the same time with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

FIGHTING IN MELILLA.

Further Spanish Advance into Interior.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 9.

The newspapers contain confused accounts of heavy fighting in the Melilla hinterland and of serious Spanish losses. It is further stated that the Minister of War is personally directing the operations.

LONDON, OCT. 9.

The fighting in the Melilla hinterland was the result of a fresh advance into the interior.

It is officially stated that the enemy were routed after a ten hours' battle, and that the Spanish losses were considerable.

LATER.

The Spanish movement in Morocco aims at certain strategical positions before winter. The Spaniards claim that the operation has been successful.

[A London telegram dated September 23rd says: Sharp fighting has occurred between the Spanish military forces at Melilla, on the north-east coast of Morocco, and the Moorish tribes which are threatening that Spanish convict settlement and port. Taking advantage of a heavy fog, the hostile tribesmen made a suprise attack upon an advanced Spanish post on the Mulayo River. They crossed the river undetected, and attacked vigorously, but were repulsed, leaving many dead and wounded on the field. The Spanish casualties were eight privates killed, 10 officers, and 38 men wounded.]

REBELLION IN PERSIA.

Salar-ed-Dowleh Escapes to Europe.

TEHERAN, OCT. 8.

On reaching Hamadan after his last defeat Salar-ed-Dowleh dispersed his remaining troops and left for Europe, via Bagdad. He declared that he is returning in the spring, He attributed his defeat to the use of shrapnel, which his followers regarded as miraculous.

The Government troops entered Hamadan on the 4th instant, within twelve hours of Salar-ed-Dowleh's departure, capturing thirteen guns.

The Situation at Shiraz.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 9.

News from Shiraz, dated 17th September, states that 48 hours notice given by the Arab and Baharhi Chiefs that they would take the Nizam and four of his friends expired without anything happening and a second Arab notice then appeared that they had only come in as servants of the town and were willing to do whatever might be asked of them towards getting rid of the Nizam and his Kashagais.

On the morning of the 13th the town was wakened by canon fire followed by furious discharge of rifles which continued that day and the better part of the next day. Very little damage was however done. The Kashgais lost several men, some say thirty or forty, by the Arab rifle fire.

The 15th of September being the anniversary of the death of Ali, all was quiet and on the 16th the Governor withdrew his guns. Now it is again rumoured that the Governor is dismissed and that his Kurdesh guards are returning to Kermanshah and further that Solat has recalled his tribesmen.

MR. BALFOUR'S POLICY.

Home Press Criticism.

[THROUGH RUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 9.

The Unionist papers welcome Mr. Balfour's enunciation of policy, particularly the prominence given to tariff reform. They describe his constructive policy, embracing also a reformed second chamber, the multiplication of small landownerships, and reform of the Poor Law, as an ambitious programme on which Unionists may unitedly fight to a successful issue.

The more militant element, however, represented by the *Morning Post* and *Daily Express*, demands insistently that there shall be no more vacillation and weakness.

The *Daily Express* incensed at Mr. Balfour's declaration that the differences of the Unionists over the Parliament Bill are a thing of the past, and even declares that the leader of the Unionist party is of less account than the soul and spirit of the party.

BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, OCT. 9.

The exports for September show a decrease of £145,[illegible]07. Wool exports decreased by £144,668, while those of cotton showed an increase of £615,919.

The imports increased by £2,153,501, cotton showing an increase of £67,368, wool of £26,839, and silk of £59,726.

MYSORE ASSEMBLY.

Result of Poll for Seats.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, OCT. 9.

The results of yesterday's voting for seats in the Mysore Legislative Council, as announced at the sitting of the Representative Assembly to-day, are as follows:—

EASTERN DIVISION.

Mr. D Venkataramiah, 36 votes.
Mr. Karnick Krishnamurthi, 33 votes.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Mr. Narasinga Rao, 55 votes.
Mr. Balakrishna Rao, 40 votes.

His Highness has been pleased to accept the election of Mr. Venkataramiah and Mr. Narasinga Rao, who obtained the highest number of votes.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 9.

H. E. the Viceroy and party returned from Matyana yesterday.

Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge and the Viceroy's two sons Hon. E. and A. Hardinge have arrived at Viceregal Lodge from England.

RISING IN PORTUGAL.

Royalists Unsupported by the People.

[THROUGH RUTER'S AGENCY.]

LISBON, OCT. 8.

It is semi-officially stated that the cavalry pursued the Monarchist bands almost to the frontier. Two pursuers were wounded.

The newspapers state that the failure of the Royalists was due to the lack of support of the inhabitants and to the loyalty of the Republican troops, but admit that there is a fresh though small concentration of Royalists at Salgueiros. Guerilla operations are proceeding in the district of Vianno do Castello.

It is reported that the Duke of Oporto has arrived at the frontier.

LISBON, OCT. 9.

Skirmishing is proceeding in the vicinity of Vinhaes, The losses are not known.

LISBON, OCT. 9.

The Minister of War has resigned.

The Government has asked the President to convoke an extraordinary session of Parliament, with a view to securing means for the speedy punishment of conspirators for incitement to rebellion.

LONDON, OCT. 9.

The royalist invasion of Portugal, although led by the capable and enthusiastic Captain Conceiro, appears to have been a lamentable fiasco. The leaders hoped that at least a portion of the Army would join them, but the hope was not realised. The invaders were evidently not prepared to engage regular forces, and broke and fled after a very brief resistance.

Portugal has addressed a vehement protest to Spain against harbouring and encouraging rebels.

FALSE CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST POLICE.

Accused Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MIRZAPUR, OCT. 9.

Mr. R. G. Moir, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Mirzapur, has delivered judgment in the case which created a good deal of sensation in these parts, in which Sub Inspector Mohammed Abdul Baki and five constables, viz., Jokhan Singh, Jaisri Singh, Mahadeo Singh, Jaddu Singh and Rukuluddin, were undergoing trial under Section 302, I. P. C. for the alleged murder of a villager. The trial lasted for over a month.

The Judge agreeing with the verdict of the assessors acquitted all the accused.

The allegations were as follows:—The accused of the Sub-Inspector and the constables went to investigate a case of theft and searched the houses of some Koles of Sirsiya village within the jurisdiction of police station Robertsgunj, district Mirzapur. Although no stolen property was found the police took the whole Kole population of the village, male and female, some of whom were ex-convicts and illtreated them. Two of them ran away and came to Mirzapur and petitioned the District Magistrate of Mirzapur who promised an enquiry. They then returned to their village, and it is alleged that on the same night the Sub-Inspector and the constables came and beat Bundoo Kole to death. Finding him dead the accused hurriedly left the village and in doing so left behind a pair of shoes, a hurricane lantern and a black cap

In course of his lengthy judgment the learned Sessions Judge remarked they have been victims of a dastardly plot and had been triumphantly vindicated.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Sir Edward Baker's Reported Retirement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 9.

The *C. and M. Gazette* understands that Sir Edward Baker, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, has decided to retire from the Service and will not return to India.

SIMLA, OCT. 9.

Private letters received by this week's mail points that SirEdward Baker for private reasons elects to remain athome and not return to India after the expiry of his leave. There are persistent rumours that he will shortly vacate the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal and resign the Indian Civil Service. No official confirmation is, however, forthcoming or available.

BURGLARIES IN CALCUTTA.

Two Arrests Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 9.

As a result of the enquiries into a burglary committee in the house of Mr. Van Muger, a Customs Preventive Officer, the Taltollah Police succeded in arresting a one-armed man named Sebastian who passes himself off as a Spanish Creole. In this connection a Eurasian youth, Nicotas Lockland, was also arrested as the receiver of the stolen property. Sebastian is also wanted in connection with three other burglaries in European houses.

STATE DINNER AT MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, OCT. 9.

The State Dinner yesterday to Indian guests and officials was attended by about 500 persons. These were classified as Brahmans, non-Brahmans and Mohammadans and the repast took place in three different centres, the Sanskrit College for Brahmans, Marrimallappa's School for non-Brahmins and the Normal School for Mussalmans. The Dewan-Bahadur, the Councillors and other high Indian State officials dined together.

HON. MR. CLARK'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, October 9.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Clark, Member of Council for the Commerce Department, leaves Simla on tour on the 14th instant. He visits Khewra on the 16th, Delhi 18th, Bombay 20th, Mahableshwar 21st, Poona 24th, Agra 28th, Ajmere 3rd November, returning to Simla on the 18th November.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

Question of Housing Unsettled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 9.

The question of housing the Imperial Legislative Council in Calcutta is still before the Government of India and continues to be the subject of correspondence between the Supreme and Bengal Governments. It is feared that the Government may not find it possible to accommodate the Council in the Victoria Memorial Hall for various reasons. Amongst others it would mean a deviation from the purpose for which the Hall was originally intended and the structural conditions of the proposed buildings are unsuitable for Council purposes. The new Parliament House in Calcutta must provide accommodation to meet the necessary requirements of the Council Chamber as well as of the permanent Government officials and their staff to transact business during recess hours.

Provision must also be made for lobbies and other necessary adjuncts for the convenience and comfort of the members. The Victoria Memorial Hall which has been designed on quite a different base cannot, it is feared, be in any satisfactory manner utilized as this would involve structural alternation which in its present state would be inadvisable if not impracticable. The Government of India have, therefore, in view several sites which are more or less the existing Town Hall, the Old Bank of Bengal buildings and other open sites in the vicinity of the maidan. It is expected that the Home Department will be able to come to a decision on this point in the early part of next cold weather.

The necessity of a small Council Chamber in Simla is forcing itself on the attention of the Government of India, it being recognised that the room at present used, viz., the dining-room of Viceregal Lodge, is unsuitable. Moreover, the embargo which has long been imposed by the Secretary of State that the consideration of the more important matters of State should be restricted to the sessions held in Calcutta during the cold weather will have to be reopened, and the non-official members are eager to utilize the autumn sessions to the best advantage. A keen sense disappointment was perceptible when several non-official menbers, including the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and the Hon'ble Mr. Haque, were not allowed to move several important resolutions last month owing to the existence of the strict orders of the Secretary of State on the subject. This is a matter which it is expected will also receive the consideration of the Government of India during next cold weather. The solution of the question of an adequate Chamber of Council in Simla may possibly be arrived at either by the erection of a commodious annexe to Viceregal Lodge or by taking up the Kennedy House Estate, already the property of Government, for a combined Council Hall and the Secretariat.

UNITED PROVINCES IRRIGATION REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 9.

The irrigation report of the United Providces shows that under Protective Works, the completion of the Dhukwan Weir and the remodelling of Hamirpur branch of the Betwa Canal, the good progress on the Pahuj and Garhman Canals, and the commencement of the Ganges reserve of the Ken Canal are the chief items all affecting Bundelkhund. The area irrigated was over two and a quarter million acres. The total assessments amounted to over ninety-seven lakhs of rupees.

The estimated value of crops raised by canal water was eleven crores of rupees. The number of villages irrigated from canals was 11,462 in kharif and 12,290 in rabi. The gross receipts from all classes of works amounted to over one crore and the working expenses to thirty-eight and a quarter lakhs. The net revenue was sixty-seven lakhs, equivalent to a return of 5.86 per cent. on the capital outlay.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAIKWA, OCT. 9.

Passengers for Kobo, ten miles distant, embark on steamers which call here at uncertain times. Signalling communication is kept up between here and Balek which is about six miles from Pasighat, Naga coolies are being embarked for Sadiya. Telegraphic communication has been opened between here and Birung, ten miles from Kobo on the Pasighat Road.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 9.

Second Lieutenant H. F. Francis. 54th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to the 64th Company.

Second Lieutenant T. G. G. Heywood, 50th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to the 74th Company.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pullen, R. G. A. is posted to the Royal Garrison Artillery, Plymouth, on promotion.

Major T. M. Archdale, R. F. A., embarks for India on the 13th December to join the 97th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following orders were issued by General Sir Edmund Barrow, G. C. B., Commanding the Southern Army, from the Head-Quarters at Ootacamund on October 3.

33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.—Major A. J. W. Browne, 2nd-in-Command. Major C. S. Stack, Squadron Commander, to be 2nd-In-Command; vice Lieut-Colonel Fitz'J. M. Edwards, D. S. O., vacated

61st King George's Own Pioneers.—Major A.H.T. Rouse, Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in Command, vice Major C. T. Swan transferred to the 64th Pioneers.

64th Pioneers.—Major C. T. Swan, 2nd-in-Command, 61st King George's Own Pioneers, to be Commandant, vice Lieut-Colonel F. G. Batten transferred to the latter Corps.

80th Carnatic Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel A.J. Campbell, Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. H. Connell deceased.

61st King George's Own Pioneers.—Captain B.E.A. Manson, Deputy Commander pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment; Captain L. G. Hart, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander pro tem; vice Major C, T. Swan, transferred to the 64th Pioneers.

89th Punjabis.—Captain N. M. Geoghegan, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander pro tem and to remain seconded, and Captain P. Wood, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander pro tem; vice Major T. K. Gaskell transferred to the 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).

91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).—Major T. K, Gaskell, Double Company Commander pro tem 89th Punjabis, to be Double Company Commander, vice Major H. deB. Barnatt deceased.

HINDU UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

Enthusiasm in Lahore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 9.

A public meeting, which was announced to be held this afternoon near the Water Works Reservoir in connection with the Hindu University, came off in the morning at Bradlaugh Hall owing to the sudden change in the programme of the deputation. The Hall was filled to overflowing, Hindus of all classes and stations in life taking up every available space. The proceedings did not end till about twelve and the enthusiasm displayed was most remarkable. Lala Lajpat Rai, Moonshi Gangaprasad, Pundit Deendyal and Pundit Malaviya addressed the meeting. The speakers made stirring appeals for funds which were liberally responded to, donations announced at the meeting amounting to nearly a lakh of rupees.

Unanimous hope was expressed that the Government would not, in view of the signal enthusiasm displayed, refuse a Charter to the Hindu University while according the same to the Mahomedans.

With reference to Lala Lajpat Rai's suggestion about the need of technical education, the Hon'ble Pundit Malaviya said that half the amount raised would be devoted to a technological institute. He further said that twenty-six lakhs have already been collected and had he not waited three months for amalgamation, fifty-lakhs would have been collected by this time.

The outstanding feature of yesterday's reception and to-day's meeting was remarkable, a wave of enthusiasm was displayed in every Hindu house. The city was festooned, decorated and adorned with buntings while the entire route spanned by triumphal arches, shopkeepers and house-holders in many places displaying costly tapestries, shawls and chandeliers. Even mosques including the big Wazirkhan's Mosque near Delhi Gate were thronged with eager spectators and a big banner was in one place hung up expressing Mahomedan good wishes for the success of the Hindu University scheme.

The Hon'ble Pundit Malavia left Lahore for Simla by the mail train to-day.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

AHMEDABAD, OCT. 7.

I don't happen to remember (and it is too hot to try even) whether any of the writers who have attempted to describe the conditions prevailing in Hades have included cricket amongst the alleviating distractions of that somewhat torrid region, and yet it must be playable even there, for a three-day match has just been concluded here between an eleven of Ahmedabad and one representing the Salt Department of the district, in which the former proved victorious by 127 runs. On the first day Mrs. Elrington was very kindly "At Home" to all comers, and on the second day Mrs. Calcreft Kennedy officiated in a like capacity. The lovely cakes and sweets, though tempting, were somewhat at a discount, but gallons of tea, coffee and other liquids were eagerly polished off by many thirsty guests. On the 3rd instant, the District Police officers and the Excise officers of Northern Gujarat held their combined sports on the Camp Maidan. Mrs. Painter (for Mr. R. P. Lambert, D. S. P.), and Mrs. Stanley Proctor welcomed a large number of specially invited European and Indian guests, besides whom there was a numerous attendance of the hoi polloi. The most amusing items on the programme were the obstacle and donkey races. Although there were more donkeys than riders, yet the surplus donkeys were not to be done out of their share of the fun, for they too came, trotting along in the race, looking quite pleased with themselves. The District Police team, which had been evidently very well trained, easily won the Tug of War contest; and the sports concluded with some pretty figures executed by a number of policemen carrying torches. Thereafter Mrs. Sladen kindly distributed the prizes just as the curtain of night descended upon a very successful and pleasant evening.

On the next day there took place quite the jolliest event of our "week." Mr. and Mrs. Painter treated us to a Bumble Puppy Gymkhana. Though no one could throw any light on the origin or meaning of the name, yet the question did not trouble us much, for we were all soon engrossed, in spite of the heat, in threading needles, drawing fearful and wonderful animals, advertisement guessing, writing telegrams and limericks, and similar brain-racking occupations. Had it not been for the music of the band and refreshments so lavishly supplied there would probably have been some case of brain fever or physical collapse. However it was evident that no one had suffered much, for, after our hostess had gracefully distributed many lovely prizes to the lucky winners, we were all able to join in very hearty cheers for our kind host and charming hostess. As if so much bodily and mental effort were not sufficient for one day, we all hurried home to dress, dine and meet once more, on the invitation of Mrs. Sladen, for dancing at 9-45 p.m., at the Shah-i-Bag, the residence of our Commissioner, Mr. J. Sladen, I.C.S., Here the fine band of the 7th Rajputs again discoursed sweet music, to which many a light fantastic toe tripped it right merrily until the small hours of the morning. So much enjoyable exertion demanded more than ordinary sustenance and the demand was very hospitably met by no less than two suppers. Every thing went swimmingly; till at last we every reluctantly said our goodbyes to our gracious host and hostess, and then to bed and well-earned sleep.

HYDROPHOBIA FROM FOX BITE.

Death of a Master of Hounds.

An extraordinary case of death from hydrophobia caused by the bite of a fox was investigated on September 22, at a coroner's inquest upon Mr. Richard Bower, of Cockerton, Warmister, the master of the South and West Wilts Foxhounds. The inquiry was held by Mr. F. A. P. Sylvester, the coroner for the district, at Sutton Veny, near Warmister.

From the evidence of a relative it was clear that some months ago Mr. Bower was bitten on the hand through a thick woollen glove by a hunted fox. At the end of a run at the close of last season Mr. Bower dismounted from his horse to break up the fox, and as he drove back the hounds and held the fox he was bitten by the animal. A hunt servant who was present at the time stated at the inquest that Mr. Bower made no complaint then about the bite. Later, however, Mr. Bower mentioned the matter casually to friends.

Medical evidence was given by Dr. Robert Lewis Willcox, who attended during the illness. Mr. Bower, he said, became ill on September 18 and died on September 21 at eleven o'clock. Not until the evening September 20 at six o'clock—twenty-eight hours before death—were any signs of hyrophobia manifest. Then, however, the symptoms showed, and the patient suffered terribly. In conjunction with three other medical practitioners Dr. Willcox was convinced, after his clinical examination, that the complaint was hydrophobia.

During the interval between the time he was bitten and his death Mr. Bower had been in excellent health. No signs of hydrophobia have been displayed among the hounds, none of which were bitten by the fox, nor is there as yet reason to believe that other foxes in the district have been infected.

Specimens of the patient's secretions have been sent for examination to two eminent pathologists in London,

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

BATTLES OF THE FUTURE.

"I HAVE every respect for German strategists, but if the report from Berlin correctly represents the result of their theorising I can only say that I think they are now arriving at conclusions which are quite absurd. It is to my mind ridiculous to talk of a twentieth century battlefield which will extend over a front of five hundred or even two hundred miles. Neither does it seem reasonable to discuss the possibility of an army of 1,380,000 men engaged in battle with a rival force of approximately the same number."

This view of the conclusions said to have been recently arrived at by several eminent German authorities, who have made startling forecasts about the methods which will probably be employed in the next great European war, was expressed by Major-General Sir Alfred Turner. A report from Berlin which appeared in these columns stated that General Falkenhausen, in a book he has just published, discussed the possibilities of handling such huge armies, and of having battlefields extending over such tremendous distances. As General Falkenhausen has a high reputation among German strategists his ideas are being keenly discussed by experts in that country, but Major-General Turner, when asked to give an opinion, said he thought that such ideas were the result of impracticable theorising.

"I do not pretend to be an authority on strategy," he said, "but I cannot understand how any practical soldier could seriously discuss such theorising. It is impossible that a battle should be fought along a front of even two hundred miles, and I doubt whether, even with all our modern improvements in transport, it would be possible to handle properly 1,380,000 men if they were massed in one army. And, apart from the questions as to whether such things would be possible, I doubt whether they would ever be attempted, because they would, to my mind, place whoever attempted them, at a hopeless disadvantage.

DRAWBACKS OF LARGE ARMIES.

"Look at the difficulties. I see it is said that among some competent judge on the Continent, there is a strong inclination to regard the countless legions of the Great Powers as inefficient, because it is thought they are too big and unwieldy to be handled with facility. That is one of the problems of to-day, but so far as I know these legions would be split up into armies considerably smaller than this one suggested by General Falkenhausen. The difficulty of feeding a great army has already been pointed out, but this difficulty is enormously increased when you quadruple the size of an army. Remember that your supplies must travel by roads and railways, and you cannot indefinitely increase your roads and railways.

"There is also another great drawback to having huge armies—a drawback which tells upon them both when marching and in camp. Other things being equal, the larger the number of men you have massed together the greater the danger of that soldier's scourge typhus. With an army of such a size the losses from this deadly disease would be terrible. No! Napoleon's grand army was over 400,000, and I do not think we are likely to have armies much larger. And, by the way, as instancing the difficulties of handling such a multitude, remember that it was considered a great feat to get that army across the Driver Nieman in two days.

"As to a battlefield of five hundred or two hundred miles in length, that is even farther removed from the realms of possibility. How can you have simultaneous fighting along such a front? Where is the country in which you would not have mountains, forest, or rivers that would divide each line? If one end of the line were attacked, it would be over a fortnight before the other wing could reach the scene of the fighting. Armies strive for particular positions; they do not and will not fight in lines hundreds of miles long.

NEW FACTORS IN WAR.

"It is, of course, quite correct to say that there will be many untired factors in the next great war, but I do not think that wireless telegraphy, aeroplanes, and motorcars will make so much change as is generally expected. Remember that both sides will have them. Aeroplanes are at present only useful as scouts, and it may be that other aeroplanes will be opposed to them, or that some other method of checking their usefulness will be devised.

"So I think that a great deal of the German theorising is absurd, although it may well be that General Falkenhausen and the other strategists have been misunderstood. There could, of course, be a front of two hundred miles with millions of men operating along it. But they would be broken up into several armies, and they would fight several battles. Moltke, the great modern strategist, divided his forces into several armies, which worked to a common end. Four armies converged on Sedan.

"In the future such armies may be able to act more in concert than they did in the past owing to the modern inventions, which make it easier for their commanders to keep constantly in communication. But although battles may, in future, be fought over more extended areas than they have been and armies may be larger I do not think we are likely to see anything resembling the violent changes our German friends have predicted. Nor do I think that one man will be put in complete command of armies of millions, in the sense that most people understand it. Such a task would be beyond the powers of a Moltke or Napoleon, and such men are not born in every generation."

A MILITARY PROBLEM OF THE DAY.

The interview with Major-General Sir Alfred Turner, writes the Military Correspondent of a London paper, raises the very interesting question of numbers in war. Some German authorities are reported to have talked about armies of thirteen hundred thousand struggling on one gigantic battlefield, and Sir Alfred Turner very justly observed that anything of the sort was quite impossible. Apart from transport and feeding, no one man could control such a host. Such figures mak[illegible] one realise that there is a very real limit to [illegible] numbers which can be employed with advanta[illegible] war, and that after a certain point the size [illegible] army, like the weight of a sword, may [illegible] weakness instead of an advantage to its [illegible]

The "nation in arms" dates fr[illegible] Revolution. During the eightee[illegible] forces of European Powers were [illegible] mercenary "standing armie[illegible] Recruited to a large extent [illegible] of society, they were drill[illegible] under a discipline al[illegible] veterans of such a[illegible] stood up to losse[illegible] nese include[illegible] forty per ce[illegible] rally break at fifteen per cen[illegible] had disadvantages. They were expensive [illegible] specialists so skilled necessarily cost large sums [illegible] train and keep—and there were consequently few of them. And once dead they were difficult to replace for, as the men served with the colours for at least twenty years, there could be no reserves. Also—this is too long a matter to explain in detail—long-service armies are always apt to over-specialise and to stagnate.

But circumstances compelled the energetic and desparate men who saved France in 1793 to strike out a new line. The old French long-service army had gone to pieces in the chaos of the Revolution, and the French leaders, faced with a coalition of all Europe, found themselves without an army, as armies were understood then, and, what was more, without the time or the money to train one. They replied in the only possible manner by inaugurating the conscription. To training they opposed numbers.

THE ARMIES OF THE REVOLUTION.

Danton, the orator, called up armies; Carnot, the soldier, used them. The huge, half-disciplined forces so obtained were employed with a directness, a ruthlessness, and a vigour to which the allied generals, accoustomed to the gentlemanly and somewhat half-hearted dynastic wars of the eighteenth century, could not respond. Their highly skilled troops were simply bludgeoned out of the field by weight of numbers. Napoleon followed with another instalment of the same thing. As a consequence by 1815 practically every one had adopted conscription, and after the Prussian victories in 1570, every one went a step further, abolishing the exemptions by purchase, substitute, etc., and enforcing the principle that every able-bodied man must serve. But, be it not forgotten, if the present system gives numbers, it is at the cost of training, especially since most powers reduced the term of service from three years to two. Two years is not enough to make soldiers of the type that stand up to losses of 40 per cent. A feature of the 1870 battles was the extraordinary manner in which the Prussian formations crumpled up under rifle fire. This was at first attributed to the power of the modern rifle, but as the losses proved after all to be not at all severe some other explanation must be sought. It was—and it was found in the second rate quality of the troops turned out by conscription. Matters on the French side were little better. After the war the Germans sought a remedy in tightening up the discipline and drill, but all hope of that went when three years' service was reduced to two. Bad as things were in 1870—and how bad they were was not revealed in print till about 1890, and is still generally unknown in this country—they would probably be worse to-day. It has therefore been proposed to return to the old system of highly trained, comparatively small mercenary armies, on the theory that such troops, properly handled, would soon make hay of anything which exists at present. The question is, therefore, whether the better training would compensate for the smaller numbers. Now it is very doubtful whether, with the sum which enables them to maintain a field army of over a million conscripts, France or Germany could keep above 200,000 long service mercenary troops, for mercenaries require good pay if they are to be good men. It is, therefore, a matter of 200,000 highly-trained troops, without reserves (being long service men), against conscripts numbering with their reserves over a million. It would be no use. Even if victorious at first, the smaller army would be worn down. We shall see no change as yet.

BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

On the heights overlooking the left bank of the Alma on September 20, 1854, the allied armies of England and France gained one of the most notable victories which have ever fallen to the arms of either nation. That day is, therefore, one worthy of some commemoration after the lapse of 57 years. Not until ten days after the great battle did news of it reach this country, a late edition of the "London Gazette" for September 30, giving a copy of a telegraphic despatch received by the Duke of Newcastle from Lord Raglan. Written on the day after the victory, and transmitted through Belgrade, it read as follows:—

"The allied armies attacked the position of the enemy on the heights above the Alma, and carried it, after a desperate battle, about an hour and a-half before sunset. Nothing could surpass the bravery and conduct of the troops. The position was very formidable, and defended by a numerous artillery of heavy calibre, but no general officer has been wounded. The main body of the army of the enemy was estimated from 45,000 to 50,000 infantry. A few prisoners, amongst whom are two general officers, and two guns have been taken by English Army."

The official despatch of Marshal St. Arnaud stated that the allied troops attacked and carried the difficult position with a vigour which had never been equalled, and the gallant commander did not forget a special word of praise for the English, who, he wrote, "fought valiantly and with the utmost determination." On the night on which the news was received in London, the Lord Mayor proclaimed the good tidings to his fellow-citizens from the front of the Royal Exchange, and the cheers given for the Queen and for the Emperor Napoleon might have been heard in St. Paul's Churchyard. Less than a week aftes the Alma, Marshal St. Arnaud was forced to relinquish his command, and within ten days he was dead. In one of his last despatches he wrote of Lord Raglan as a rival in courage to the heroes of antiquity.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Numbering Motor-Cars.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, the Hon'ble Sir Phirozeshah Mehta occupying the chair.

Mr. Sorabji C. Dhondy, according to previous notice, moved that in the opinion of the Corporation it was necessary to give separate numbers to motor cars and motor bicycles running in the City of Bombay and the Commissioner be requested to take steps to give effect to the proposal. In moving the proposition Mr. Dhondy said that the tax on cycles was abolished because of the inefficient supervision and dishonest users of cycles who escaped payment, and his object in bringing this proposition before the Corporation was to safeguard their interest and to take a precaution that similar things might not happen in connection with motor cars and motor-cycles too. It was a standing-complaint at this board that in spite of the increasing number of motor-vehicles in the city every day the return of the tax-payers showed a smaller number. The explanation given was that severals cars after having been registered in the city were taken up-country, but the numbers remained on the list and the new cars coming into the city were given additional numbers.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla observed that if consecutive numbers were given to the motor vehicles it would greatly facilitate the work of the Police and Municipal Commissioners. The impression that many owners of motor vehicles escape without paying the tax was created by the fact that though the numbers shown on the cars di[illegible] played the figures 1,700 or 1,800 yet the numb[illegible] motor vehicles on which the tax was rais[illegible] only about 400. If the numbers on the c[illegible] the correct number of cars running in th[illegible] would remain no such apprehension[illegible]

The Municipal Commissoner [illegible] difficulty in giving consecutive [illegible] were taken out of Bombay [illegible] were given to the new cars [illegible] there would be many c[illegible] the same number [illegible] to Bombay withi[illegible] ted that Mr. D[illegible] as to leave i[illegible] change [illegible] vehicle[illegible] M[illegible] an[illegible]

[illegible] wheth[illegible] improve th[illegible] means and if so w[illegible] continued presence of B. Coli in the water of the lakes supplied to the City is harmful to public health, and (3) whether the presence of B. Coli is found in 50 cubic centimeters or less of water examined.

In support of the amendment Dr. Sukhia said that for the last twenty years they had been finding bacillus coli in every sample of their drinking water and therefore it was high time something was done to improve the quality of the Bombay water supply.

On a division the amendment was defeated and the original proposition was carried by a majority.

Consideration was given to a report forwarded by the Commissioner as to the accumulation of waste water on a plot of open ground between Dadar and Matunga stations of the B. B. and C. I Railway.

Dr. Javle moved that the report which has been published already be recorded remarking that the nuisance should be removed as soon as possible. The drainage engineer only called it an eyesore, but he did not think it objectionable. The Executive Health Officer, however distinctly called it a nuisance and quite objectionable from a sanitary point of view. He was inclined to refer the matter to a committee but as the Commissioner had promissed to abate the nuisance be would rest content by only recording the report.

The proposition was carried.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna according to previous notice moved that the Commissioner be requested to report whether it would not be desirable to provide a hanging garden on the slope of the Malabar Hill over-looking the Chowpatty estates.

Dr. Dadachanji pointed out that the slope belonged to the Improvement Trust.

On the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Ibra[illegible]

Rahimtulla Sir Bhalchandra agreed to add to the proposal the words that the Commissioner be requested to submit estimates for the cost of such a garden.

The proposition with the rider was agreed to.

Consideration was given to the report of the Committee regarding the re-organization of the Water Works Department.

The report has been published already.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla the report was approved and adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

WOMEN'S WILES IN INDIA.

Parsi Lady's Stories.

Some vivid pictures of life in India, with its glowing colours and sharp contrasts, were given by Miss Cornelia Sorabji, of Calcutta, in an address at the Lyceum Club, Piccadilly, on Sept. 19.

Miss Sorabji is returning to India, and a reception was being given in her honour by the Oriental circle of this international women's club. Here and there among those assembled could be seen a brilliant red or yellow Oriental costume, but for the most part the ladies were English and attired in conventional dresses. Miss Sorabji, who is a Parsi, was introduced to the meeting as an Oxford graduate and a lady lawyer, and it was stated that she would speak on "The Legal Position of Women in India." This she did, but her stories illustrating Indian women's social life and the way they manage their husbands were of more general interest.

Wearing a scarlet garment that went over her head and formed an effective frame for her dark complexion and lustrous eyes, Miss Sorabji spoke fluently and picturesquely. She began by saying that she hesitated to generalise about India, for in that country there were far greater varieties between the peoples, their laws, customs, and religions, than were to be found in the whole of Europe. Still, so far as the legal position of women was concerned, she could say that very many of them had, in some respects, been better off than the women of England before the Married Women's Property Act was passed. They had rights to their own property, and a greater claim upon the estate of a dead husband.

Referring to the life led by the women behind the purdah, Miss Sorabji said that Europeans could hardly understand the strictness of its seclusion. Not only must a woman remain unseen by any man but her husband, but many a woman thought she would die if the sound of her voice were heard by another man. Yet the power possessed by these women was extraordinary. Women who appeared mere slaves, doormats for their lords to walk over very often ruled the households. And they did it without the men knowing anything about, which, added the speaker slyly, shows that they are much cleverer than the men. A buzz of approval from a feminine audience greeted this remark.

"The women are helped by the priests," continued Miss Sorabji. "The priests are constantly in communication with them, and a priest will know a secret kept even from a husband—that is, the name of the god his wife worships. The priests tell the superstitious men 'When the women are pleased the gods are pleased.' Still, if a woman cannot get her own way easily it is astonishing how unpleasant she can make herself. For instance, if she is denied anything she may say: 'If I do not get it I will disfigure myself, and she is sure to keep her word. I know of one woman who said: 'I will keep my left foot bent under me until you give me what I ask.' The husband was obstinate and for a long time would not give way. He did finally but by that time keeping in the one position had made his wife a permanent cripple.

THE SULKING ROOM.

"Apart from these methods, a wife can sulk, and she does, sometimes for days. In every old Indian house there was a room called the sulking room, and if a disobliging husband came home to food to find nothing cooked and his wife shut up in this room, he frequently came to terms.

"You can judge the power some of the peasant women have over their husbands by the following story. It shows the lengths a man will go to avoid getting into trouble at home. A peasant went to the doctor, and asked to be cut open. The doctor demanded the reason. The peasant said that when going home to his wife with his month's pay he had been attacked by robbers, and to save his money had swallowed it. A friend with him confirmed the story. The doctor gave the man medicine, but he came back the next day, saying he was in terrible agony, and finally the doctor operated—to find no trace of any coins.

When the man recovered from the anæsthetic he was told what had happened. He grinned at the doctor and said, 'No, I know there was no money.' Asked the reason for his strange behaviour, he first made the doctor promise not to betray him to his wife, and then explained thus:—'My friend that came here with me gambled with me and won all my money. I dared not tell my wife about it, so he invented the story about the robbers. I told it to my wife, but she did not believe me, and said I must come to the hospital.' The doctor asked what good the man had done himself—he had not got any money. 'Oh; that's all right,' said the peasant, [illegible]ly, 'now, you see, I can tell my wife you have [illegible] it.'

[illegible] the most part the women get their own [illegible] subtle means. Their methods may [illegible] be illustrated by the way they seek [illegible]e god Obstacle—he is, of course, [illegible] not approach him directly but [illegible] to any cross roads. You [illegible]en running between motor [illegible] cities with their little [illegible]n in the midst of the [illegible] and watch. If the [illegible] is knocked down [illegible] Obstacle has [illegible]ter educated [illegible]hem is— [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] is not yet [illegible] some of the members. The Governor would be teaching a capital lesson to the Corporation, to their tardy way of going about, by giving his final sanction before the Corporation, sends its resolution of "no road required at all", simply to please a handful of those interested.

ONE INDIGNANT.

LADY MINTO NURSING ASSOCIATION.

A Meeting of the Central Committee of Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association was held at Viceregal Lodge on October 7th, Her Excellency the Lady Hardinge of Penshurst, C.I., presided, and the following members were present: The Hon'ble Surgeon-General Lukis, the Hon'ble Sir Trevredyn Wynne, the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Ker, (Honorary Treasurer); Lieutenant-Colonel O'Kinealy, (Honorary Secretary); and Mrs. Davies, (Chief Lady Superintendent).

The Minto Nursing Association is much to be congratulated on having as its second Lady President, Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, who is genuinely interested in its progress. From the day of her arrival in India, Lady Hardinge has identified herself in the most generous way with this particular movement, thereby endeavouring to give it the helping hand which it still needs, while in its infancy.

The Chief Lady Superintendent's Report upon the working and progress of the Association during the past eight months was duly presented, also a statement of accounts by the Honorary Treasurer. The progress of the Association is considered on the [illegible] quite satisfactory.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following messages, which appeared in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail:—

Italian Cloud Burst.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

Rome, Sept. 24.

Following suddenly on the long drought and torrid heat which have oppressed Southern Italy for months past, an extraordinary revulsion of nature has overwhelmed the country in the vicinity of Vesuvius and Naples, with a pluvial deluge of most phenomenal and tragic violence. Rome suffered also, and the cloud-burst extended as far north as Volaterra and Leghorn.

The extent of the disaster and the fatalities which it caused are not yet fully understood, but the catastrophe is one of national proportions, and is so extraordinary that the country people imagine that it had a supernatural origin, and was due to the fact that the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius, an annual miracle at Naples on September 10, did not occur this year.

The beginning of the disaster was a violent storm accompanied by torrential rains at Naples, and more especially on Mt. Vesuvius, in its immediate vicinity. The rains converted the loose volcanic ashes on the slopes of Vesuvius into rivers of mud, which overwhelmed many cottages and villages. Families were imprisoned in their homes, houses were wrecked, and great fatalities resulted. At first reports six corpses had been recovered, 50 persons were reported dead, with many missing at the village of Resina, under Vesuvius.

Later reports stated that the cloud-burst did incalculable damage in the neighbourhood of Vesuvius. The village of Resina was engulfed, the torrents of mud reaching the first floors of houses. An impetuous mountain side torrent, bearing with it huge boulders, shattered the cottages, and women and children were transfixed on the fragments. No effort to escape seems to have been made. Many bodies were swept seaward, but 20 corpses have been recovered.

Several palaces owned by Neapolitan nobles at Terro del Greco collapsed, burying the occupants in their ruins.

The hurricane with its deluge of rain continued unintermittently for 24 hours, and is not yet over. The details of the disaster are lacking, owing to the interrupted communications.

Huge deposits of volcanic ashes on the slopes of Vesuvius were washed into raging mud torrents, and despite the vast concrete constructions on Vesuvius, mud avalanches began their devastating descent. The submerged cultivated fields, uprooted trees, and deluged low-lying villages, particularly Torre del Greco, where the mud torrent reached the second floors of houses, and washed away the railway line.

Other villages were buried in mud to a depth of 6ft. In the black darkness of night and storms, scores of houses collapsed. In many cases the terrified inhabitants were unable to escape before their cottages were engulfed by mud or battered down by giant boulders from the mountain sides, which were carried down by the torrents.

Twenty corpses belonging to two families have been recovered, and hundreds of villagers are still in danger of perishing.

Naples sent soldiers and firemen as rescue parties, but it was difficult to reach the centres of disaster.

In the city of Naples itself, great damage was done to the streets by the floods, and the running of tramcars was perforce stopped.

At Rome the sudden rush of storm water was so great that numbers of men at work in basements were in danger of being drowned, and the water stood at from 3ft. to 5ft. deep in the streets.

Anti-Home Rule.

London, Sept. 24.

A great demonstration of Ulster opponents of Home Rule was held at Belfast yesterday. The Earl of Erne, the Earl of Ranfurley, and Sir Edward Carson, M.P. for Dublin University, took part in the demonstration, which consisted of a procession of 100,000 men through Belfast streets, followed by a mass meeting, which included 20,000 men brought by special trains from all parts of Ulster.

The Earl of Erne presided, and a resolution was carried pledging the meeting to support Sir Edward Carson in whatever action he might take, and in whatever danger might have to be faced in connection with Home Rule.

Sir Edward Carson declared that their first duty was to ensure that under no circumstances could, any Home Rule Bill, be made effective so far as the Unionists of Ulster were concerned. He added that they must be prepared, and should the emergency occur be accountable for the administration of those districts which they were entitled to control. (Cheers.)

Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., telegraphed from Wales a message to the meeting, exhorting the men of Ulster to defend the Union as their ancestors defended Londonderry.

Dublin, Sept. 24.

Addressing the Kilkenny Synod yesterday, the Bishop of Ossory said that Church property would be in serious danger if a Home Rule Bill were passed without the Irish Church properties being explicitly excluded from the operation of the measure. Roman Catholics had, he declared, repeatedly hinted that those properties were alienated possessions of the Roman Catholic Church.

Aviation.

San Francisco, Sept. 23.

The American aviator Fowler, who started from San Francisco to fly across the United States to New York, has failed to get out of California. He landed to-day at Colfax, 50 miles east of Sacramento, because the engine of his aeroplane was not strong enough to carry it over the summits of the Sierra Nevada. It is probable that he will abandon the attempt to cross the Continent.

[illegible]lmira, in New York State, the aviator [illegible] has resumed his attempt, to fly westward [illegible] Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

London, Sep. 25.

[illegible] dirigible airship was wrecked at [illegible] As it was being towed out of its [illegible] heeled over, but soon righted [illegible]nds later it heeled over for [illegible]n sank in the water, [illegible] with two officers on [illegible]he officers stuck to [illegible] towing boats on [illegible]ched places of [illegible], and this [illegible] some [illegible] was housed only [illegible]

[illegible] Adam Roenne has patented in England, an airship which, he claims, is invisible at any distance over 1,000 yards. The airship is made of polished surfaces, equivalent to mirrors, which equalise the light and shade and obliterate the reflected darkness.

Morocco.

Paris, Sept. 25.

Under the Franco-German agreement concerning Morocco, France has obtained a free hand in the Sultan's territory, with economic equality for all nations.

In the course of a speech at Alencon on Saturday, the Premier (M. Caillaux) said that France was striving to reach an agreement with Germany in a generous spirit of conciliation and of appreciation of the interests opposed to hers, as well as a profound regard for French interests. He did not doubt that two such great nations, both in an equal degree desiring and needing peace, would reach a lasting agreement, leaving no bitterness behind.

AMERICA'S STEEL TRUST.

New York, Sept. 23.

Wall-street Stock Exchange was yesterday thrown into a ferment as a result of wild trading in United States steel stock. Liquidation was on so large a scale that during the first hour of business five points were lost. There was a slight recovery later, but the total sales of the day exceeded those of any other since the financial trouble of 1902.

The rush for liquidation was due to a belief that the Steel Corporation would be forced to dissolve in consequence of the recent suit against it as a Trust, undertaken by the Department of Justice.

CONVICT THEATRE PARTY.

Vancouver, Sept. 23.

A novel experiment in prison reform was tried yesterday at Denver, the chief city in the State of Colorado. Fifty convicts, among whom were several serving life sentences, were taken under strong guard to a theatre to witness a dramatic performance dealing with the life of a convict in prison. From the highly moral outcome of the play, the warden of Denver Prison hopes that the lesson it inculcates will be taken to heart by the convicts.

LAWN TENNIS.

London, Sept. 23.

In the semi-final of the South of England lawn tennis championship, Doust (Australia) beat Lowe (holder of the championship), 9-7, 6-7. Kingscote (Army champion) beat Ritchie, 2-6, 9-8, 7-5.

London, Sept. 24.

In the semi-final of the Mixed Doubles, Ritchie and Mrs. Larcambe beat Doust and Miss Morton, 2-6, 6-4, 6-3.

In the Championship Doubles, Doust and Prebble beat Tuckey and R. Barnes, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

The final of the Singles resulted in a victory for Kingscote, who beat Doust, 6-8, 4-6, 8-6, 6-0, 6-3.

THE AUSTRIAN RIOTS.

Vienna, Sept. 25.

Twenty-three men arrested for having taken part in the recent riotous demonstrations against the high cost of living were, on Saturday, sentenced to the maximum penalties, the terms of imprisonment ordered for them aggregating 10 1-2 years.

FIGHT WITH PORTUGUESE BRIGANDS.

Lisbon, Sept. 24.

In the Vallonga district yesterday, a number of troops had a sharp fight with a gang of brigands who had been terrorising the country. The soldiers killed two of the desperadoes and seriously wounded six more in addition to capturing a large quantity of stolen valuables.

AN ALLEGED CONSPIRATOR.

Lisbon, Sept. 24.

The Spanish authorities have arrested Senhor Chavos, a Lisbon editor, who was expelled from Portugal in February last, for having conspired to overthrow the Republic. The prisoner has been handed over to the Portuguese police.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY A EUROPEAN.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.

In persuance of a warrant issued by the Commissioner of Rangoon Police, Inspector Lyons of the Calcutta Criminal Investigation Department arrested on Sunday night a European named B. C. Kipping on board the steamer "Arankola" which had just arrived in Garden Reach from Burma, on a charge of having cheated several Rangoon merchants. The accused, aged 35, was placed this morning before Mr. Walker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and was realised on a bail of Rs. 2,000 to appear before the Rangoon Magistrate on the 16th instant.

SEASON REPORT.

The first forecast of the indigo crop in the United Provinces for 1911 is as follows:—

The exact area sown with indigo will not be known till crop statements are received in December next; but from the return published by the Irrigation Department for July 1911 it appears that the area irrigated from canals is almost the same as in 1910, being 9,573 acres compared with 9,850 acres in the previous year. The reports received from selected land owners, however, point to a substantial decrease in the indigo area sown this year. Sowings of indigo were made at the usual time, but the cuttings were delayed for about a month, having begun early in September. The crop germinated well but it suffered from insects, hot winds and drought which lasted till the third week of August and retarded the growth of the plant. Taking the province, as a whole the crop is at present estimated at 70 per cent. of the normal.

UNIVERSAL TRAINING IN AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, Sept. 25.

Out of 22.935 junior cadets medically examined 22,511 were classed as fit. The figures are as follow:—

		Medically Examined.	Medically Fit.
New South Wales	...	7,444	7,272
Victoria	...	11 033	10,917
Queensland	...	3,290	3,178
South Australia	...	388	383
Western Australia	...	565	542
Tasmania	...	220	219
Total	...	21,935	22,511

The total registrations of senior cadets numbered 153,775. Of these 102,816 have been medically examined and 96,261 returned as medically fit. The figures are as follow:—

		Registrations.	Medically Exam.	Medically Fit.
N.S. Wales	...	53,625	36,880	34,604
Victoria	...	48,211	32,591	30,674
Queensland	...	24,282	13,721	12,730
South Aus.	...	14,694	11,131	10,439
West. Aus.	...	6,861	5,098	4,175
Tasmania	...	6,102	3,395	3,239
		155,775	102,816	96,261

The exemptions granted from training are as follows:—New South Wales, 19,306; Victoria 15,774; Queensland, 11,277; South Australia, 5,241; Western Australia, 2.512; and Tasmania, 2,716; a total of 56,816.

Out of 94,419 liable for training 89,640 are now actually being trained.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden [illegible]
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupt.d.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfec'.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th October, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	9	11	53 a.m.	2	37
Suez.........	9	1	50 p.m.	1	10

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11.)

Telegrams for Majador and Rabat are still subject to delay (25-9-11).

Cable Malta Tripoli interrupted (3-10-11).

Ahwaz Line interrupted between Behbaham and Ramhormuz 7-30 a.m. (9-10-11)

Bhamo route to China Interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Tengyueh and Yungchand. (9-10-11).

SPORTING NEWS.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The Black Watch Win the Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

Splendid weather conditions prevailed this afternoon when the Lancashire Fusiliers and the Black Watch, who played a draw in the Final of the Durand Football Tournament last Saturday, met once more and a very large attendance witnessed a well contested game. The game in the first half time was very slow and though the Black Watch pressed for about ten minutes the Lancashires then secured the ball and passing from centre to right and on to left wing Spriggs tried, but the goalkeeper saved. Immediately after Spriggs got the ball again, but before he could try a shot he was surrounded and the ball was snatched away. The game still continued in the Black Watch's end and Lark (right wing) had a try, but at the interval no point was gained.

The game in the second half time was much faster and opened with the Black Watch having the upper hand, Watton (inner left) securing the ball got an opening and netted in the midst of loud cheering. The Lancashires then put on spurs, but could not sustain long enough. Egerton of the Black Watch tried a beatifully low swift shot which was cleverly scored. Five minutes before the full time from a corner kick Hefferman (Lancashires back) closed in, headed when a scrimmage resulted and both the goal keeper and the ball were buried under the crowd and the former miraculously pushed the ball out and saved the disaster. Immediately after this the whistle sounded leaving the Black Watch victorious by a margin of one goal to nil.

The Black Watch won the Durand Cup last time, in 1899, and were runners up in 1904. Lady Hardinge gave away the prizes and Sir I. R. Wynne, President of the Managing Committee, called for three cheers for Her Excellency. This final match concluded the tournament which compares most favourably with any of the preceding ones.

The arrangements in the football area were better and the contest keener in mostly all the games, not the least notable feature being the feeling of friendliness prevailing amongst the competitors. Record crowds assembled daily to witness the matches in spite of rival attractions held at more convenient spots and of the uncertain weather. The Managing Committee are to be congratulated on having their efforts crowned with distinct success ably supplemented by the personal attention even to the minutest details afforded by the Honorary Secretary, Captain Watson Smyth, who has carried out his duties in the true spirit of a sportsman.

RACING.

Poona Tenth Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 9.

Poona 10th Extra Meeting Wednesday 11th October 1911.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeit at 6 p. m. on Monday 9th October.

EPSOM PLATE, about 5 furlongs:—Paul Pry 9st. 10lbs; Chivalry 8st. 12lbs; Lord Merv 8st. 10lbs; Pincher 8st. 6lbs; Malmsey 8st. 1lb; Elser 7st. 12lbs.

NEW BURY PLATE, 1 mile:—Gallileo 9st. 13lbs; Picnic Park 8st. 8lbs; Bright Metal 8st. 7lbs; Hamara 7st. 11lbs; Bulls Run 7st. 7lbs; Lancasterite 7st. 1lb; Cos Slip 6st. 7lbs.

EASTERN PLATE.—R. C. and distance:—Tajilmulook 9st. 8lbs; Zainul Mulook 8st. 13lbs; Braganza 8st. 8lbs; Thaboor 9st. 5lbs; Valens 9st. 4lb; Sir Hugo 8st. 4lbs. Terror 7st. 8lbs.

ARAB SELLING PLATE.—1 mile:—Meazer 10st. 4lbs; Dumra 9st. 5lbs; Grey Falcon 9st 4lbs; Company 8st. 4lbs; Maimoon 8st. 2lbs; Lama 8st. 1lbs; Mysore 8st; Mutrood 7st. 13lbs; Sir Edward 7st. 10lbs; Arnica 7st. 6lbs; Mheema 7st.,

MATHERAN PLATE.—1 mile:—Jehangir 9st. 9lbs; Zinfandel 9st. 9lbs; Ashroff 8st. 12lbs; Gafal 8st. 9lbs; Dumra 8st 7lbs; Prime Minister 8st 5lbs; Singer 8st. 5lbs; Grey Falcon 8st. 1lb; Baloz 8st; Vazir 7st. 7lbs; Zari 7st; Mutrood 6st. 10lbs.

WELTER MAIDEN PLATE. (1st Division), about 5 furlongs:—Secretary 9st. 5lbs; Verney 9st. 4lbs; Makeb 9st. 4lbs; Sir Edward 8st. 13lbs; Dollar 8st 11lbs, Khadravi 8st. 9lbs; Shojelly 8st.; General Botha 8st. 9lbs; Golden Day 7st. 11lbs. Framroz 7st. 5lbs.

2nd Division, about 5 furlongs:—Sirkar 9st. 2lbs; Arnica 9st. 1lb; Mars 8st. 13lbs; Ordinary 8st. 11lbs; Magistrate 8st. 11lbs; War Eagle 8st. 9lbs; Mexico 8st. 7lbs; Dinar 8st. 6lbs; Takte Jamshed 8st. 5lbs; Bin Hindi 8st. 5lbs; Turkish General 8st. 2lbs; Boravi 8st. 1lb; Little Boy 7st. 12lbs; Six Fifty 7st. 7lbs.

POONA 11TH EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday 14th October 1911. Entry closed at 6 p. m. on Monday 9th October.

A CONSOLATION PLATE, distance about 5 furlongs:—Lap Land, Chivalry, Cowslip, Lord Merv, Boomey, Ruby Tin, Heather Bell, Danseuse, Picturesque, Chestnut, Park, Malmsey, Elser, T.M.S., Bright Metal, Haut Park, Comet, Lord Carlyon, Forfeit, Solution.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE, distance 1 mile:—Braganza, Tajilmulook, Grand Duke, Guinea Gold, Terror, Jehangir, Baloz, Shaw Cut.

AN ARAB PONY CONSOLATION PLATE, distance 6 furlongs:—Little Laffy, Meshriff, Fado, Pendil, Sirkar, Vazir, Chichester, Singer, Delerjung, Woolwinder, Auran, Order, Zari, Baldwind, Young Thara, St. Anthony, Dilkush, Fairplay, Peter Pan, Noomas, Nargis, Kaharaman, Zuffer Beg, Makel, Prime Minister, Mat, Shat, Big, Minerva, Compact, Mars, Mezahim, Sinclair, Grey Falcon, Gafal, Creditor, Good Evening, Shihab, Prince of Wales, Jehangir, Kimberley, Maimoon.

ARAB MAIDEN PLATE distance 1 mile:—Bushoosk, Vazir, Arnica Bunsee, St. Hilarion, Avis, Makeb, Submit, Sir Edward, Rustic, Ghalyum, Sooltanal, Mulook, Mars, Mysore, Bheema, Mexico, One Thousand.

THE OCTOBER PLATE, distance 7 furlongs:—Gallileo, Aquediot, Santoinett, Boomy, Socialists, Picturesque, Malmsey, Bulls Run, Hilarity, Paul Pry, Pincher, Bright Metal, Haut Park, Lord Carlyon, Soutline, Solution, Refresher, Forfeit.

MYSORE EXHIBITION.

Principal Medal-Winners.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Oct. 9.

The following are among the principal winners of medals at the Mysore Industrial Agricultural Exhibition:—

Poultry.—Mr. Thungavalu Mudr, Bangalore, silver medal for the best collection. Mr. H. Hitchcock, Mysore, silver medal for Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Leather Goods.—Mysore Tannery, gold Medal. Mangli Prasad and Co., Cawnpore, Silver medal. St. Joseph's Asyium Workshops, Mangalore, Bronze medal. Mr. Kayum, Bombay, Silver medal.

Metal Work.—St. Joseph's Asylum, Mangalore, bronze medal, Rising Sun and Co., Jaipur, silver medal. For locks and ornamental trays. Hinode and Co., Japan, silver medal for ornamental vessels. Maung Poseik, gold medal, for figures. Dhanalal Bros, Jaipur, silver medal. Venkatarmier, Madras, silver medal for aluminium ware. Subbaiyacharry, Madras, silver medal for figures. Nanalal, Bombay, silver medal for gold jewellery.

Wood-Carving.—Dharwar Prisons, bronze medal for furniture.

Pandurasami Achari, Madura, gold medal for sandalwood carving. Maung Ohn, Rangoon, silver medal for sandalwood carving. Nithyanandachari, Perambur, bronze medal for rosewood carved howdah. St. Joseph's Workshops, Mangalore, silver medal for fret work.

MADRAS RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 9.

In the re-played final game of the Madras Rugby Tournament the Madras Gymkhana beat the "A" team of the Leicesters Regiment by three tries to nil. The game in the first half-time was slightly in favour of the Leicesters, but there was no score. Madras scored by very fine work by threes who only seemed to settle to their game well on in the second half time.

BOXING.

The Leicesters' Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 9.

The fourth night's contests in the Leicestershire Regiment's Boxing Tournament were fought on Saturday. There was a large attendance and the fights were for the most part good. One of the best matches of the evening was that between Pte. Bell, Highland Light Infantry, and Pte. O'Dowd, Sherwood Foresters, Bell winning on points after a keen bout.

The finals will be fought to-night. There will be eighteen fights and a special contest between Pte. Sayers, Highland Light Infantry, and Pte. Kane, Cameron Highlanders, for which a prize has been given by the Kumara Rajah of Pittapur.

The results of Saturday's fights are as follows:—

Light Weights.—Open to all India.—Pte. Lockyer (Oxford and Bucks) beat Lce. Corpl. Brownsword (2nd Leicestershire Regiment.)

Middle Weights.—Open to all India).—Private Coxhill (Oxford and Bucks) beat Private Cheverill (King's Light Infantry). Pte. Taylor (Cameron Highlanders) beat Corpl. Edwards ("O" Battery, R. H. A.)

Regimental Bantam Weights.—Pte. Yardley beat Pte. Richards.

Feather Weights.—Open to all India.—Lce. Corpl. Healy, (2nd Leicestershire Regiment), beat Pte. Rippard (King's Light Infantry.) Pte. Bell (Highland Light Infantry) beat Pte. O'Dowd (Sherwood Foresters.)

Novices, Feather Weights.—9st. 7lbs.—Pte. Russell beat Pte. Hallur.

Regimental Welter Weights.—Pte. French scratched to Pte. Cooke. Pte. Berridge beat Pte. Cartwright.

Regimental Feather Weights.—(semi-final).—Lce. Corpl. Biddle beat Pte. Fisher; Pte. Sheffield beat Pte. Howard.

Semi-Final Light Weights.—Open to all India.—Pte. Shy, (Middlesex Regiment) beat Lce. Corporal Miles King's Light Infantry.

Semi-Final, Feather Weights.—Open to all India,—Lce. Corporal Healy (2nd Leicestershire Regiment) beat Lce. Corporal Panton (Middlesex Regiment.)

Middle Weights.—(Open to all India).—Pte. Stevens (Cameron Highlanders) beat Pte. Taylor (Cameron Highlanders.)

Light Weights.—Open to all India.—Pte. Harris beat Pte. Lockyyer.

Feather Weights.—Open to all India.—Pte. Bell, (Highland Light Infantry) beat Pte. Andrews (King's Light Infantry.)

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL

R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 10th October.

847. Detail of Parades.

To-day Tuesday, the 10th instant—"A" Coy. Parade at Town Customs House at 5 p. m.

II—Buglers Parade at the Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla at 6 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Wednesday, the 11th instant—"G" Coy. Recruits Parade at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-30 a. m.

II—"D" Coy. Parade at the Telegraph Quarters at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

III.—"C" Coy Parade at the Town Customs House at 6 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

IV.—"F" Coy Parade at St Mary's College, Byculla at 6-15 p. m.

Dress—Mufti.

Thursday, the 12th instant—"E" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

848. Accounts Audit—The Quarterly Audit of Accounts will take place at Head-Quarters, Council Road, to-day Tuesday, the 10th instant at 10 a. m.

849. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—

Saturday, the 14th inst "A" Coy.
Sunday, the 15th inst "D" Coy.
Saturday, the 21st inst. "A" Coy.
Friday, 22nd inst "E Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.

850. Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength on the Corps and posted to Companies as follows:—

No 7202 Vol T T Phillips, "G" Coy.
No 7203 Vol F Monrao, "C" Coy.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W.
BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D.
COMMANDING.

Bombay, 10th October.

236. Strength—The following members having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps:—

Gunner E Gawthorne No 2 Company.

237. Musketry—The G I P Ry Vol Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Spoon Competition and Practice on Sunday 15th instant.

Ranges 500 and 600 yards.

Train will leave Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.

Second Class return tickets on payment of two single ordinary 3rd Class fares will be issued to members in possession of their Rifles on their signing a register at the Booking Office.

232. Parade—Saturday 14th Oct 1911—No. 1, 2, and E E Company Squar Drill. Parade at Head Quarters at 5-30 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Caps, Rifles with Slings.

Recruits who are not in possession of uniform may wear Plain Clothes.

233. Orderly Sergeant—Orderly Sergeant for the week ending Sunday 15th October 1911:—No 1 Company Sergt C B Banks and No 2 Company Sergt K D M Forbes.

235. Regimental Committee Meeting—There will be a meeting at the B V A Club on Thursday, next 12th instant at 7 p.m.

Business—To discuss Corps Rules and Regulations.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Result of Spoon Competition of 8th Oct 1911:—

200 yards.			Score.
Gunner Hayward	...	...	20 +3=33
Sapper Leedham	...	...	80 +0=31
Gunner Thomson	...	...	31 +0=31
Sergt Clyne	...	...	30 +0=30
Bombr Gubbins	...	...	30 +0=20
Tptr Chaney	...	...	27 +3=30
C.S.M.I. Borrett	...	...	29 +0=29
Sapper Haward	...	...	29 +0=29
500 yards.			Score.
Sergt Barker	...	...	34 −1=33
Tptr Chaney	...	...	30 +1=31
Sapper Mooney	...	...	27 +4=31
Sergt Forbes	...	...	31 −1=30
Gunner Hayward	...	...	29 +1=30
Sergt Banks	...	...	29 +1=30
C.S.M.I. Borrett	...	...	30 −1=20

The following are the results of the Bombay Vol. Rifles Rifle Club shooting for the month of September 1911:—

CLASSIFICATION RANGE.

Event No. 16—Single Entries. Distance 300 yards. Target 9 inch Bull rounds 8 last 7 to count No. of entries 13 Winners Cr. Sergt. Gidney 35 plus 5-40, wins silver spoon Cr. Sergt. Gidney awarded Spoon for H. P. S. Cyclist R. Collyer awarded Spoon for H. P. S.

Event No. 17—Limited Entries Distance 300 yards Target Running man rounds 8 2 shots to be fired at each run No of Entries 21. Winners Vol. H. P. T Lattey score 15 plus 4—19 wins silver spoon Sapper Leedam 18 plus 3-16.

MINIATURE RANGE.

Match No. 16—Single entries Distance 25 Yards Target Roberts No 1 rounds 10 No. of Entries 9 Winner Corpl. M. Gindell, 98 plus 5—103. Wins silver spoon.

Match No. 17—Limited Entries Distance 25 yards Target Stan. Sec. Rounds 7 Rapid one minute. No. of Entries 26 Winners Corpl. M. Gindell, 65 minus 4 61, Wins silver spoon Lieut. C. M. Ward, 65 minus 4—61, Wins silver spoon Lieut. Cr. Sergt. F. Gidney 61 minus 4—57, Wins silver spoon.

Match No. 18—Single entries Distance 25 yards Target Bisley rounds 7 show No. of entries 6. Winner Cyclist R. Collyer, 35 plus 5-40, Wins silver spoon Winner Cyclist R. Collyer, awarded spoon for highest P. S. Lieut. C. M. Ward, for highest P. S. Cyclist G. Collyer, for highest P. S. Corpl. M. Gindell for highest P. S, Vol. Columbine for highest P. S.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A SHOPPER'S NOTES.

With the first sign of cold weather, says a correspondent in mail week, people are rushing into furs, and wherever one goes one notices new stoles, and even muffs. Particularly charming are some very large white fox scarves which are worn with immense pillow-muffs to match—a combination that does much to enhance the beauty of dark cloth or velvet frocks. These special stoles are inexpensive, and are a profitable investment, as, being white they can be worn for day or evening. They are cut in various new shapes fitting well on the shoulders and falling in long rounded ends that reach almost to the hem of the skirt. The firm which supplies them undertakes to clean white furs, when soiled, by a new dry-cleaning process that takes a short time costs very little, and gives satisfactory results. This fact will doubtless appeal to a great many women who hitherto have denied themselves the luxury of indulging in wearing white fur, owing to the expense and the trouble of keeping it clean.

AUTUMN MILLINERY.

For the time being the hat of huge proportions has disappeared in favour of something smaller and infinitely smarter for everyday wear. Many of the models have been fashioned after the style of the "sports" hats, and are made both in rough felt and coloured suede. Nothing is prettier than a hat of rough white felt, which is turned up all round and has a fairly high crown, the only trimming being a "choux" of black velvet. These hats strike the happy medium between a picture hat and a toque; for while artistic as to shape, they fit snugly to the head and are comfortable and light. Worn with a dark serge costume and covered with one of the new lightly-patterned black lace veils, they are quite smart enough for all occasions. Of a similar nature are some high-crowned green felt hats which are to be seen at the same shop. These are trimmed with wide bands and a "choux" of heavy white wool embroidery.

WOOL-WORKED FLOWERS.

It would appear that wool-work is to be as popular for trimmings this year as beads have been. Wool-worked flowers of small proportions are used on hats or worn as the latest cluster corsage bunch. Velvet edelweiss is another fad of fashion just now, and a bunch of these flowers looks exceedingly well with black velvet.

THE REIGN OF THE TEA GOWN.

Tea gowns continue to claim a good deal of attention and several well-known dressmakers are adapting the picturesque Directoire and Empire styles to this most useful type of garment; these are fast becoming less inexpensive affairs than their predecessors of laces and chiffons. One attractive model can be had in velvet, soft satin, or rich Irish poplin, made with a loose panel black, and a high wide waistband effect from which in front hangs one of the new stole-scarves. A very deep cape-like collar made of fine lawn and lace is a feature of this gown, and of the same lace as the collar are the turned-back cuffs that finish off the short elbow sleeves.

COATS AND SKIRTS.

Some of the coats and skirts now being shown for the first time have very startling effects, which are, nevertheless, extremely smart. One of white cloth is trimmed with bands of very wide black silk braid, appears on the bottom of the coat, which reaches to a little below the hips, and appears again on the hem of a somewhat fuller skirt. Another costume of a more useful type is made of fine blue serge, with a cut away coat that slopes down fairly long on the hips, the only trimming being a simulated sailor collar, while big crochet-covered buttons fasten the coat in front, and ornament the hip-straps that give a very slender appearance to the skirt, which is otherwise devoid of trimming.

AUTUMN HATS.

Light felt hats for morning wear and black velvet ones for afternoon. We have the whole thing in a nutshell. Of course, the milliners are launching all sorts of delicious little toques, but we need not have them unless we feel inclined. Still, there is a little Fragonard toque which is fascinating. It is in black velvet and pink roses. The front is a turned-back brim of velvet rising to pointed ears on either side, higher on the left than on the right, and the back is a huge cache peigne of pink roses, or white if one so prefers them. The felt hats are most becoming to young faces; therefore, let the toques live and be worn with a kindly veil. The big black velvet hat for afternoon wear is to have its usual trimming of feathers, or velvet, or both, and so far the lines and the trimmings are very simple. There is a tendency to bring the trimmings to the front, and the shape is lifted a little from the neck behind. White velvet toques are being worn with white or black aigrettes as trimming, and there are a few charming fur toques with bunches of flowers as their only ornamentation, which should be very becoming later on when the complexion needs fur to bring out its warm tints.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "City of York," Oct. 11.

The Ellerman Line s. s. "City of York," Commander Wilson is due to arrive here to morrow at 6-9 a.m. with the following passengers who will be landed at Ballard Pier at about 10 a.m.

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Allen, Mr G J
Ames, Miss M
Blair, Mrs D A
Bowman, Mr E V
Bull, Mr W
Carr, Mr B
Cheeke, Lt A M M
Cruickshank, Mr
Elphinstone, Keith Mrs
Franklin, Dr G C
Franklin Mrs
Fry, Mrs K J
Gregg, Miss M
Haig, Mrs P B infant and nurse
Hargreaves, Miss V
Jones, Miss L
Kennion, Governess and 2 children
Lucas, Mr B
Mansell, Miss E
McKeand, Miss
Michie, Mr S F
Michie, Mrs
Mitchell, Mr A J
Mitchell, Mrs
Prentice, Mr W D R
Ranny, Capt G S
Reubens, Miss D S
Runciman, Mr W and 2 children
Runciman, Miss
Runciman, Miss J
Sale, Miss A M
Sampson, Mr Thos
Sanderson, Mr D G
S moods, Miss
Steele, Perkins Lt C S
Walker, Mr G L
Wallis Whiddett, Mr F G
Wallis Whiddett, Miss

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Ball, Mr G A
Brett, Mr J A
Cameron, Capt C S
Cameron, Mrs
Coleman, Mr J
Coleman, Miss M
Cuthbert, Mrs
Dunsterville, Maj E L
Dunsterville, Mrs and child
Fane, Col V B
Fane, Mrs
Lean, Mrs A
Mackichan, Mr D
Motte, Mrs de La
Plant, Mr R A
Routh, Mr R A
Southerland, Miss L O

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Anthon, Mrs R R
Antonini, Mr E E
Atherton, Mr A E
Ayres, Mr
Babington, Col D M
Borrett, Mrs
Borrett, Capt O C
Byrne, Mr C H
Byrne, Mrs
Calvert, Mr T R
Campbell, Mr A
Campbell, Mrs
Cleland, Miss
De, Mr K C
De, Mrs
De, Master
Firth, Lt D
Firth, Mrs
Fry, Miss C
Hamilton, Miss
Harington, Lt Col H N V
Harington, Mrs
Haynes, Lt W F
Heathcock, Mr W
Jones, Mr B Owen
Jones, Mrs Owen
Kennedy, Maj Gen Mackenzie
Kennion, Mrs R L
Laing, Mr A M
Lawrie, Mr
Lee, Mrs M G
Lewin, Lt E O
Longridge, Mr W
Lucas, Mr H G M
McCammon, Capt
McCannell, Miss
Macpherson, Mrs F G
McKelvey, Mr
McKelvey, Mrs child and infant
Nott, Lt Col A H
Nott, Mrs
O'Donnell, Brig Genl H
O'Donnell, Miss
Paterson, Mr G S
Ring, Lt G S
Ryves, Capt W M
Scott, Miss V
Scott, Miss L
Seaton, Miss
Seymour Capt C G
Stevenson, Mrs N
Stewart, Rev H G
Stuart, Mrs F G
Stuart, Miss
Tedder, Mrs D E and child
Whiteley, Miss D E

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Bally, Capt
Barton, Mrs
Colville, Capt A M
Congdon, Lt Col A E
Congdon, Mrs
Crerar, Mr J
England, Maj E P
England, Mrs
Gracey, Mr S W
Gracey, Mrs
Grant, Col St J
Hawthorn, Capt G M
Lowsley, Mr C O
Macpherson, Capt R N
Maitland, Capt
McLaren, Mr W D
Micholson, Mr H W
Nicholson, Mrs
North, Capt H N
Pearson, Lt Coal Sir Alfid
Pearson, Lady
Shea, Maj J S M
Shea, Mrs
Spreckley, Lt A F
Stirling, Capt W
Wyatt, Mrs F C

PORT SAID TO KARACHI.

Mackintosh, Capt G H T

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BY THE WAY.

LATE LORD LOCHEE.

The late Lord Lochee, who was a man of many attainments, had a distinguished career at Oxford, and afterwards at the Bar. As a writer, too, on weighty legal questions his name was known far beyond the bounds of the British Islands. His "magnum opus" was, of course, his work on the American Constitution, of which country his knowledge was second only to that of Mr. Bryce. It will be remembered that when he was in office for the first time as Civil Lord Mr. Robertson, as he then was, was regarded as one of the chief successes of the Liberal Ministry. His fame as an answerer of questions rivalled that of the Premier himself. In private life no Scotchman was more genial and agreeable than Lord Lochee. In spite of his natural bluntness, he could rise on suitable occasions to genuine eloquence of the right sort.

TATTERSHALL.

Tattershall Castle, with its carved chimney-pieces, for the purchase of which an appeal was made by Canon Rawnsley on behalf of the National Trust, attracts the attention of the traveller on the line from Lincoln to Boston, and is one of the few objects of historical and architectural interest which can be visited by the invalid who is undergoing treatment for arthritis at the baths of Woodhall Spa. Only the shell of the fortress remains; but it is one of the finest places of mediæval brick-work to be seen in England, and it also presents a well-preserved example of the mode of defence known as machicolations—holes, that is to say, in the floor of a projecting gallery, through which boiling pitch might be poured down on to the heads of enemies who were so bold as to try to batter down the entrance gate.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT HART.

Perhaps nothing better illustrates the remarkable position occupied by the late Sir Robert Hart as Director-General of Chinese Imperial Customs, than the well-known fact that twice at least he could have exchanged his position for that of British Ambassador in China, but on each occasion preferred to remain what he was. Sir Robert, indeed, could be called almost without exaggeration the most powerful official, and therewith the most striking personality to be found in the Far East—yet another example set on high before all the world of the administrative capacity of the British race—one more illustration of enormous powers wielded with sagacity and success by a British subject in the service of a foreign Power.

HIS DEVOTION TO THE CHINESE.

Many people thought Sir Robert would never make up his mind to tear himself away from his work at Pekin and leave the country in which the interests of his whole life were centred. Those who knew him best were always convinced that, unless actually incapacitated by illness, he would die in harness. "I do not believe," one of his friends once remarked, "the Inspector-General would die happy out of sight of the walls of Pekin." He returned to England, however, some two years ago, and although it was stated more than once that he intended to return to the East he was destined to find a final resting-place in the West. But no foreigner ever entertained so sincere and so indulgent an affection for the Chinese as the man who had rendered them nearly half a century of loyal and splendid service.

FAITH IN CHINA.

Sir Robert Hart, it need hardly be said, had the utmost faith in China and the Chinese. When he came home he was asked about the development of the country. "Everything is progressing," said Sir Robert. "Railways, steamboats, mining, commerce, everything is going ahead." "I repeat," he continued, "what I have often said, that the Chinese are an intelligent, most industrious, law-abiding people. Nowhere else are mental ability and literary culture more appreciated." The Chinese, he went on to say, are not aggressive. They regard armies as objectionable; but the events of the last fifty or sixty years have forced them to take defensive measures. Especially has that been the case during the last few years. In the sense of military aggression, there is no "Yellow Peril." But there are 400 millions of people, and China must become a powerful nation.

THE KILMARNOCK BURGHS.

The constituency known as the Kilmarnock Burghs which recently returned Mr. Gladstone, although comparatively speaking a compact one so far as distances are concerned, nevertheless enjoys the unique distinction of being scattered over four counties. It comprises the Ayrshire town of Kilmarnock; Dumbarton, the chief town in the county of that name; the Royal burgh of Renfrew and Port Glasgow, in Renfrewshire; and the Royal burgh of Rutherglen, in the country of Lanark. Kilmarnock is a busy centre with a varied wealth of industries. Rutherglen is practically a suburb of Glasgow, and mainly dependent upon that city for its trade, and Dumbarton, Port Glasgow, and Renfrew are ship-building centres.

THE LATE CANON DUCKWORTH.

Canon Duckworth went a good many years ago on a trip to Spitzbergen, and claimed to have celebrated the Holy Communion in a higher latitude than any clergyman has ever done. The Canon communicated on his death-bed Mr. Coller, a brother-in-law of Lord Ashbourne, the Registrar of the Dublin Court of Chancery, who was left for burial in Troudbjein Cathedral. "We got further north," wrote the Canon at the time, "than any passenger steamer has ever done, viz., 80deg., 30min. North Latitude, well to the north of Spitzbergen and the actual edge of the Polar Pack, which we skirted. A wonderful sight it was, that wilderness of ice hummocks stretching away to the North Pole, 570 miles distant. We had four days in the heart of uninhabited and uninhabitable Spitzbergen, in the midst of the most awful desolation and grandeur. Fantastic icebergs came floating past us day and night. It was a marvellous and never-to-be-forgotten spectacle."

HIS POPULARITY.

The Canon enjoyed considerable popularity. Some sixteen years ago a handsome silver service was presented to him, with the following inscription: "Presented with a service of plate to the Rev. R. Duckworth, D.D., Sub-Dean and Canon of Westminster, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, Hon. Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, Rural Dean of St. Marylebone, by past and present members of this congregation at the close of twenty-five years of his ministry as vicar of St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, as a token of their affection and esteem, and in remembrance of his services to the Church and parish." There was also a cheque for 300 guineas. Much regret was occasioned among his parishioners when the Canon found the charge of a large parish, in addition to adequately fulfilling his duties as Canon of Westminster, too much for his increasing years, and resigned the living of St. Mark's about five years ago.

A DISCREDITED RELIE.

A shocking discovery has been made at Versailles. It seems that the bed of Louis XIV., which is shown to visitors, was never slept in by the Grand Monarque, never belonged to him, and was not manufactured until long after his death. An indiscreet tourist, examining the hangings, read on them the trade-mark of Grand Freres. But the firm of Grand Freres only came into existence in 1810, when it succeeded to the business of the Court upholsterer Permon. This discovery led to further inquiries, which have established that the bed which has so long passed for that of the Roi Soleil, only dates, in fact, from the reign of Louis Philippe.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS AT THE ZOO.

Apparently the python who had his broken jaw set at the Zoo makes good progress towards recovery, for he is still enjoying a prolonged siesta after his goat-meal. Apart from the larger carnivora, whose claws occasionally require cutting, the Zoo officials have previously performed surgical operations on stranger patients than pythons. A hippopotamus once had a tooth drawn by an amateur dentist—Mr. A. D. Bartlett—with a pair of forceps made expressly for the purpose. Perhaps the queerest patient of all was a wounded porpoise, which Mr. Bartlett held, while Frank Buckland dressed the wounds, and then poured down his throat a glass of brandy and water! Buckland says: "The results were good," but the porpoise died.

MEN AND MATTERS.

PRINCE BORIS OF BULGARIA.

Prince Boris of Bulgaria, who, it is rumoured, is to marry the eldest daughter of the Tsar, has long been familiar with Russia. His first visit to St. Petersburg was paid in 1898, shortly after his fourth birthday. On this occasion the Prince is said to have delighted his godfather, Nicholas II., by his precocious knowledge of the niceties of etiquette. At a reception held during his stay, the youthful Prince was able, without any prompting, to distinguish between ecclesiastical and lay dignitaries. When saluting the former he would kiss their hands, while to the latter he presented his own hand to be kissed, such being the rule at the Russian Court. Since then he has paid several further visits to the country, and has for some years been a lieutenant "a la suite" in a Russia infantry regiment.

STANDING TO HIS WORK.

An interesting account of the late Sir Robert Hart at his Chinese home in Peking is given in Mr. Julius Price's "From the Arctic Ocean to the Yellow Sea," a work published in 1892. According to Mr. Price, Sir Robert used to spend the greater part of the day in his office. "His writing-table," he adds, "particularly struck me as being very unusual, for he informed me he never sits down to his work, but always stands and does his work at the tall table in the centre of the room." Over this desk was posted a copy of the following stanza from "House-hold Words":—

If thou hast yesterday thy duty done,
And thereby found firm footing for to-day,
Whatever clouds may dark to-morrow's sun,
Thou sha't not miss thy solitary way.

Sir Robert admitted that these lines strongly appealed to him.

SIR R. HART AND GENERAL GORDON.

One point at which General Gordon touched Sir Robert Hart's career was in the dispute between Russia and China over Kuldja, and the incident was a comedy of cross-purposes which casts light on the characters of both. Briefly what happened was this Russia, warned by her agents of her weakness on the Siberian frontier, was really willing to climb down. The Chinese thought that if they could get Gordon to command their Manchurian army, Russia would be impressed. Sir Robert Hart sent a telegram to Gordon, who had just resigned service under Lord Ripon, and it reached him at Bombay. Now, the telegram stated no more than that he was wanted, and at its unconditional request Gordon started off.

GORDON'S ADVICE.

Being satisfied in his own mind, however, of the nature of his errand, Gordon intimated in India before leaving, and at all his ports of call en route, that he was going to China to persuade her to make peace. It was now as important for China to prevent Gordon's appearance as earlier it had seemed to her advantage to have him, and Hart telegraphed him at Chefoo asking him to come no farther. Gordon however, paid no heed to this request, went on to Tientsin, and then to Peking, advising the Chinese Ministers everywhere against organizing their army on Western models, and then sailed away without having even seen the British Minister or Sir Robert Hart, on whose invitation he had paid his visit.

"GREATER THAN SCHILLER"

Mme. Rachel is to be honoured by a monument at her birthplace in Switzerland, and English people in Geneva who recall the triumphs of the great actress are actively supporting the scheme. Rachel was a brilliant stage figure, and excited the most rapturous admiration in her time, especially in England, Mr Hermann Vezin, one of her sturdiest champions, has described in private conversation what a sway she held over her audiences. Once even his admiration was excelled by a fellow spectator at a performance of Schiller's "Mary Stuart." At the conclusion of an emotional passage he said to Vezin, "By— that's great, !" "Yes," replied Mr. Vezin, "it is great, but it isn't Schiller." "D—n Schiller. It's greater than Schiller," said the excited auditor, and Mr. Vezin readily acknowledged that he was right. It is curious that, despite the general admiration of Rachel, Dickens, who heartily disliked classical drama always spoke disparagingly of her acting.

A FAMOUS EXCURSION.

The seventieth anniversary of the Brighton line easily sends thought back to those early journeyings. There was the first excursion from London to Brighton, for example, some sixty odd years ago. It was the ordinary 8.30 from London Bridge, lengthened to fit the occasion. And it started half an hour late. But it started with "forty-five carriages and four engines; at New Cross it was joined by six more carriages and another engine; and at Croydon by another six carriages and a sixth engine. The greatest apprehensions prevailed at Brighton until 1-30, when the monster train of fifty-seven carriages and six engines steamed safely into the terminus." Needless to say, there was no exceeding of the speed limit that journey.

HIGHLAND MEETING AT INVERNESS.

The Northern Meeting, for which the hotels in Inverness and the houses round it have filled up this week, has only skipped two years since it was founded in 1788. The first occasion was in 1832, when the extraordinary outbreak of cholera in the Highlands, described by Hugh Miller, "scared away all the families. On the other, in 1900, the dances were put off because of the war in South Africa. The original rules anticipated the absence of officers on duty, and exempted them from the fines for non-attendance which were levied for many years. For long also the gentlemen members at the Meeting wore a special uniform—grass-green coat, with black velvet cape, a waist-coat of colours at fancy, buff or black silk breeches, the buttons of all garments having N. M. engraved on them. Later on when the welfare of the Highlands became a concern of the shooting lodges, there was substituted for the green coat one of blue from the local woollen manufactory.

MORE ABOUT THE CORONATION STONE.

The Coronation Stone in Westminister Abbey, which some anonymous antiquary has identified with the stone that served Jacob as a pillow at Pethel, was once a subject of dispute between England and Scotland. It was brought to Westminister Abbey by Edward I. from the monastery of Scone, in Perthshire, where four hundred and fifty years "all Kingis of Scotland war ay-crownit quhil de tyme of Kyng Robert Bruse." In 1324 Bruce petitioned to Edward II. for its return to Scotland, and the third Edward did actually order it to be sent back, together with the Scottish regalia, but according to the historian Ayliffe, "the people of London would by no means allow it to depart from themselves." So the stone remained in St. Edmund's Chapel, from whence it has only been removed once. That was when Cromwell, on assuming the Lord Protectorship, had it placed in Westminister Hall.

GOLD FOR A CROWN LOST.

Scone, by the way, was to have provided a crown for another king, the luckless Old Pretender. The King of Spain advanced a hundred thousand crowns in gold ingots in support of the Pretender's cause, but the ship in which the ingots were being taken to Scotland was wrecked at the mouth of the Tay, and all the money lost. It had been intended to fashion a diadem for the Pretender at Scone from some of the gold thus lost. James commented on his misfortune in words which might stand as the motto of the Stuart race: "For me it is no new thing if I am unfortunate. My whole life, even from my cradle, has been a constant series of misfortunes."

The municipal councils in several important provincial towns of Germany are considering what measures they shall take to relieve the people from the burden caused by the present high cost of living. The Prussian Government is reducing the railway rates for the carriage of produce.

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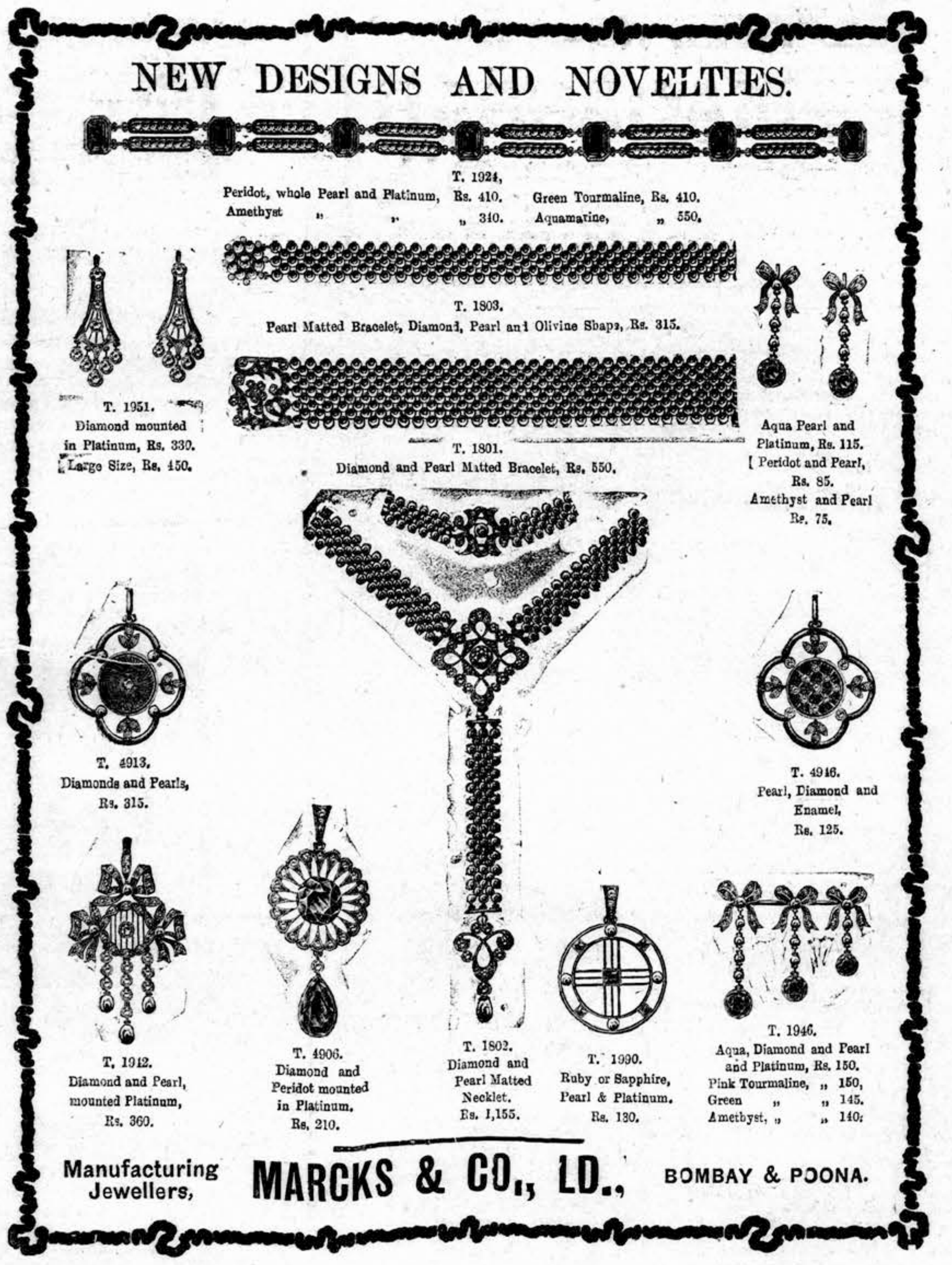

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Diamond and Pearl Matted Necklet.
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T. 1990.
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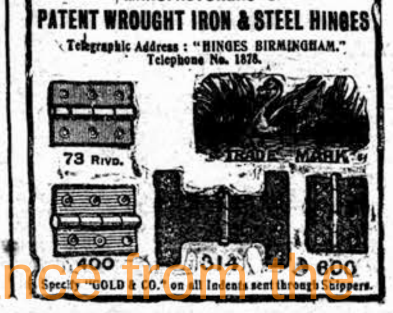

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
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COUGHS, COLDS,
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Acts like a charm in
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Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
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A Clergyman

Nervous Collapse, Brain Fag, Neuralgia—

For *getting things done*, making things *go*, the invigorating stimulus of Phosferine cannot be equalled, says the Rev. A. H. Field. Fully aware that as a clergyman he is *bound* to make *sure* of the accuracy of his estimation of Phosferine, this gentleman states that, distinct from other cases, he has *verified* and *tested* the efficacy of the tonic *himself*. It was Phosferine, and Phosferine alone, he says, which raised him from the nervous collapse, remedied the brain-fag and neuralgia which held down his efforts and arrested his plans over a lengthy period. Since taking Phosferine he is entirely free from nervous distresses, and can put his whole heart and energies into his work, and indeed, such is his activity that he has roused many helpers to his cause. Experience has taught the Rev. A. H. Field that numbers of people do not realise their languor and half-hearted efforts are due to *lack of nerve force*, and he believes they will quicker appreciate the efficacy of Phosferine by learning of his own recovery.

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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility
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Neuralgia
Maternity Weakness
Premature Decay
Mental Exhaustion

Lassitude
Neuritis
Faintness
Brain-Fag

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Rheumatism
Headache
Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family
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H.M. the Queen of Spain
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And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 Size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* **DOSE:** One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of ***genuine*** **VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

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This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.

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Preserves, Beautifies, Restores, and **strengthens**, the hair and prevents it falling off or turning grey. Especially suited for **ladies'** and **children's hair**. It closely resembles the **natural oil** in the hair which Nature provides for its preservation; the want of it causes baldness. **Golden colour** for fair hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s. Of stores, chemists, hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

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INVALID'S PORT,

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SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

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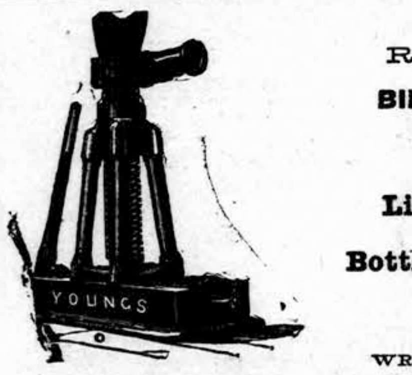

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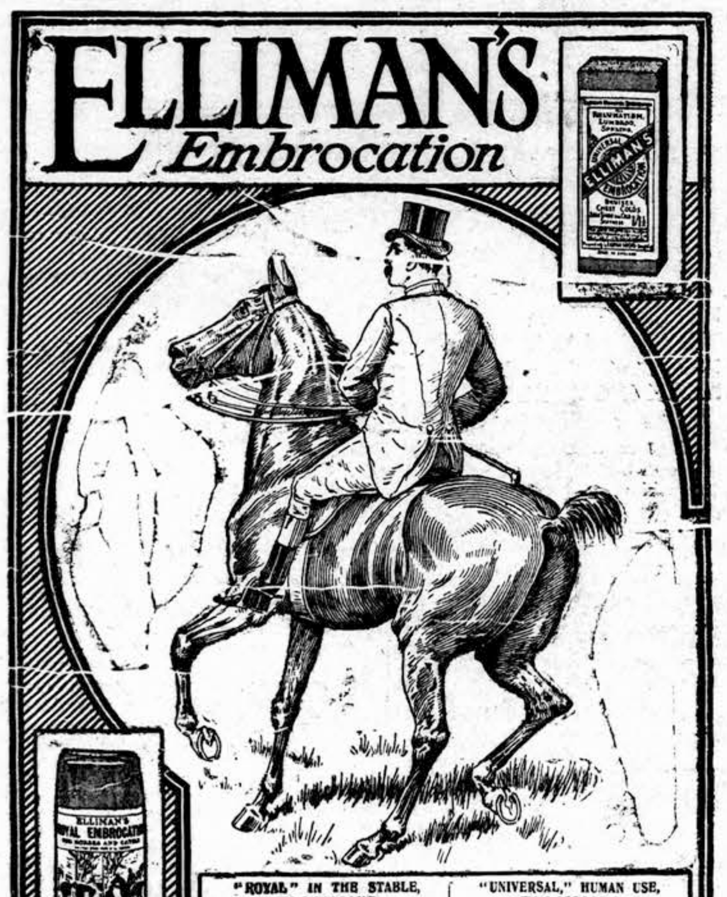

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for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Neuralgia from Cold. Cold at the Chest, Chronic Bronchitis, Cramp, Backache, Soreness of Limbs after exercise, etc. Elliman's added to the Bath is beneficial.

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The Brand is known for the last 20 years in the Indian Market.
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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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TONIC WINE

Obtainable of all Pharmacists

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'VANA' is perfectly pure, its tonic action is swift, and its effect permanent.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
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Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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ROBUST YOUTH LEADS TO

VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD

DUSART'S Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime is Nature's Tonic Restorative for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses. It helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!!!

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The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

☞ I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, lion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralyses, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

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DIABETES.—Insipid as Melibes—and complaints thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS

Price as follows —

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil to 20 days, Rs. 15-8.

For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8

For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8

For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8

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For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.

For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 5 8.

For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 20 days, Rs. 10-8

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Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the abovementiond medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices fo complaints mentioned above and also for severa other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd H. W. WILLIAMS

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends. Yours faithfully,

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